Myles Lane Yells for 'Probe' To Hide Tie to Luchese

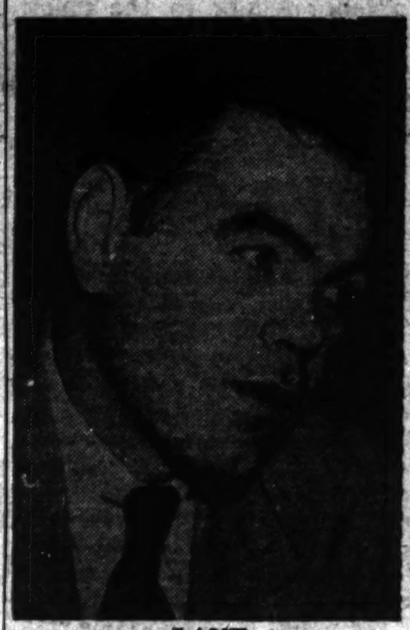
Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 230 (8 Pages) ★ New York, Monday, November 17, 1952 Price 10 Cents

By MICHAEL SINGER

Myles Lane, U. S. attorney who is chief government prosecutor at the Foley Square Smith Act trial, opened a desperate drive over the weekend to quash further exposures of his connections with the underworld, particularly, with Thomas (Three-Finger Brown) Luchese, reputed to be the nation's No. 1 mobster.



LANE

Lane moved to head off sensational revelations of this tieup by announcing his own "investigation" into Luchese's criminal activities. He said he had called on all Federal investigation agencies in his jurisdiction to present him "immediately" with "any and all evidence" of "racketeering activities or violation of Federal statutes" by Luchese.

Lane's cover-up of his involvement with the racketeer was aided by the State Crime Commission. Ben A. Matthews, chief counsel to the Commission, said he would not call Lane to the stand as a witness.

LUCHESE

Luchese's testimony, which was read to the Crime Commission from transcribed minutes taken at a closed commission inquiry earlier this year, revealed the following questions and answers:

Q—Now, you also know, in the U.S. Attorney's Office, Myles Lane, don't you?

A—Yes, I do.

Q—How long have you known him?

A—About three or four years, four years; something like that.

Q—Have you ever had dinner with Lane?

A—I think so. . .

Q—Does he know your wife?

A—He met my wife; he had been up to West Point.

Q—As your guest?

A—Not exactly my guest . . . (at this point Luchese revealed that "I might have asked him" and that Armand Chankalian, Lane's Administrative Aide, and admitted friend of Luchese, "might have invited" Lane to West Point where all were spectators at a football game.'

CHANKALIAN

Lane's sudden "investigation" into Luchese's career of crime, which the U.S. Attorney implies he knew nothing about, is so obviously phony that reporters pressed Commission Matthews to explain why Lane had not been scheduled to take the stand.

Matthews showed open concern that the hearings were getting out of control. Already Luchese's testimony and that of Chankalian and other political and underworld characters have revealed that Lane, as well as Thomas P. Murphy, former police commissioner and now a Federal Judge; State Supreme Court Judge Irving Saypol; Gov. Dewey, Mayor Impellitteri and leading jurists were either intimate with or had been involved with the underworld.

MURPHY

For that reason Matthews insisted none of the aforementioned persons would be called to the stand; that Lane, despite Luchese's avowed connections with him, would not be subpoenaed to testify; that neither Murphy nor Saypol would be questioned; that neither Gov. Dewey nor Impellitteri would be hauled into the dock for explanations.

Some of Friday's disclosures came in Chankalian's own testimony, others from the reading by commission counsel Ben Matthews of a transcript of testimony before the commission by Luchese at a series of private hearings.

Now made public for the first time, Luchese's testimony described a close relationship with

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Wage Freeze Assailed in Murray's Last Report

By GEORGE MORRIS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16.—Philip Murray, in his last report, prepared for delivery at the CIO's convention, called for an end of the wage freeze and warned that organizations of Big Business are moving for a ban of industry-wide collective bargaining in the next Congress.

The report was sent to the printers two weeks before the election, and a month before Murray's sudden death from a heart attack in a San Francisco hotel room. It was to be submitted to the CIO's convention scheduled in Los Angeles Nov. 17, now postponed to Dec. 1 in Atlantic City.

After noting that the AFL and CIO agreed to a wage freeze on condition that price controls were rigid, Murray pointed to a collapse of price and rent control and concluded:

"The facts — a weak law, soft markets in some parts of the economy, and collapsing price and production controls — are clear. The basis for maintaining wage controls under these conditions at present no longer exists."

Murray did, however, call for maintenance of authority by the government to impose stand-by controls at any time a new inflationary upswing is in evidence. Also that "skeleton staffs" for such controls machinery be maintained to be put into motion without new legislation.

Murray restated his hope for "industrial peace and labor-management cooperation." But he complained of the "stony cliff of standpat, nearsighted, narrow-minded resistance from employers."

Murray expressed some disap-

(Continued on Page 6)

INT'L HARVESTER STRIKERS VOTING ON SETTLEMENT

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Terms for settlement of the International Harvester strike, with the workers due to return to work tomorrow morning, were being acted upon today in striking locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The company's 30,000 workers have been out for 12 weeks. The terms are substantially those upon which the company offered to settle when the strike was called. They provide for a three-year pact bringing the union in line with the five-year pact of the CIO United Automobile Workers, a raise of seven cents across the board, four of which is on the productivity factor and three on cost of living; one to five cents an hour for inequality adjustments, some improvements in the vacation clause and a modified union shop like in steel, providing a 20-day period for withdrawal from the union.

A statement issued by the striking union noted that exploitation by the company of the division in the ranks of the workers, with the UAW pressing for decertification in four of the plants of International Harvester, and a threat by the company not to bargain for plants where decertification votes were pending, forced the union to end the strike without gains on the major incentive and decretification issues that caused the strike.

URGE WIRES ON CEASE-FIRE

The New York Peace Institute yesterday issued a statement calling upon New Yorkers to send hundreds of telegrams and letters to President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower urging them to arrange a cease-fire in Korea, and negotiate the Prisoner-of-War issue after the cease-fire.

The New York Peace Institute also suggested that groups of individuals and Committees from Labor Unions, Churches, Peace groups, and other community organizations, visit the United Nations to urge the United States and other United Nations Missions to work for an immediate cease-fire.

Wants Kids to Grow in Peace Vet Aids $50,000 Fund

Two newlyweds, a vet and his wife, send $5 and write they are planning to have kids, and want them to grow up in world of peace and brotherhood. The Worker, they say, "one of our best fighting tools." They promise to mail $1 minimum whenever they can, starting Monday.

There is $10 from Madison, Wis., to credit of John Pittman, who has "brilliantly taken his place on the staff." Pittman is scheduled to lead two forums on Stalin's economic article at Yugoslav Hall this Friday and next.

The East Brighton Freedom of the Press club sends $25. There are thanks for "the help and guidance that you have always given us" and $20—from a Brooklyn couple. A Kew Gardens Hills friend sends $5 for Ted Tinsley's satire which "pierces the reactionaries' hides." There is $10 "for all our favorite feature writers, editors and reporters to keep publishing a real newspaper" and a promise of more coming.

A Brooklyn Heights mother gives a second $25 donation on her 13-year-old son's birthday because she wants him "to live in a decent America and to help guarantee a glorious future by safeguarding the Daily Worker."

There is a $3 present to us from a youth who is celebrating a 14th birthday "so that I may be able to enjoy my future birthdays."

A new reader from Elizabeth,

(Continued on Page 6)

Received Friday — $916.00
Total Thus Far — $17,965

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N.Y.C.

Need New Policy, Says AFL Leader

Hugo Ernst, general president of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employes Union, declared that Eisenhower's election victory shows that "the time is long overdue for the labor movement to engage in the most searching self-analysis and come up with a practical plan for labor unity."

Writing in the Nov. 15 issue of The Nation, Ernst said the Korean war and its consequences were the main cause of Eisenhower's election.

Observers, Ernst wrote, "interpreted the vote as a mandate to Ike to 'do something' about Korea and peace. And surely if Ike can reduce the tensions and insure peace he will win the undying gratitude of the American people. All of us will be watching and praying for positive steps to be taken.

"From the standpoint of organized labor, the Republican sweep has ominous implications. Those of us who cried out in the past for labor unity can now say, 'It is later than you think.' The new Congress will in all probability be dominated by men who have been waiting 10 or 12 years for an opportunity to turn back the clock. Like the Congress of 1946 which produced Taft-Hartley and began scuttling the New Deal, it will be a double-riveted anti-labor Congress.

"Labor must reexamine its organization, its methods, its goals. We must put our finger on the reasons for the complacency which has developed to shield us from the realities of the world we live in. We must discover why we have failed to keep strong the militant spirit which built our movement in the 30's and 40's. Obviously, we must subject our whole approach to political education and political action to the most exacting self-criticism."

Writing in the same magazine, James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, warned: "Under cover of American interest in what is happening abroad we may expect the reactionaries and special interests to make hay at home. There is work for American progressive liberalism— more work, perhaps, than it has faced for 20 years."

Also in the same magazine, James Fitzsimmons Gardner, director of Labor's League for Political Education, the AFL's political arm, attributed the Eisenhower election to the Korean war. Gardner's only conlusion, however, was that "our immediate concern is who is going to advise Eisenhower on the staggering, social, economic and political problems before him. We shall know him by his friends."

Set Murder Frameup Trial Of Negro Unionist Nov. 24

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—When Harold Ward comes to trial on Nov. 24, it will mark the most brazen effort to railroad a labor leader to the electric chair since the Sacco-Vanzetti case of 1928. The speedy trial was demanded and won by the defense on the basis that the Harvester strike leader is innocent and that the state has no case against him.

The UE has charged that the prosecution, in collusion with the company, is trying to delay the trial in order to keep Ward imprisoned and away from his duties as a strike leader, and to keep the false accusation hanging over the strike to aid the company's efforts to crack the unity of the Harvester workers.

Judge Wendell Green set the trial date after defense attorney William Scott Stewart demanded that either Ward be given the right to bail or else that the case be quickly tried.

Ward has been held without bail in the Cook County jail since last Oct. 15. He was arrested after the death of a Harvester worker who was found on the street near his home, five miles from the plant.

The entire prosecution is based on the alleged charge of a so-called "mystery witness," whose identity State's Attorney John S. Boyle has refused to disclose.

At a hearing on bail last week, attorney Stewart compelled the court to order Boyle to divulge the identity of this witness before tomorrow.

Boyle, who has been voted out of office and whose tenure as state's attorney ends Dec. 1, tried to postpone the trial beyond that date. He exclaimed in anger that he had received "stacks of telegrams and letters" charging that he was trying to frame the Negro union leader, Ward.

"I don't blame the state's attorney for wanting the new administration to take responsibility for this trial," Stewart replied, "but there is no reason why my client should be kept in jail. There is a strike on and I know that the company would like to keep him there."

The 30-year-old Ward, indicted for first degree murder, has a wife and two children. As financial secretary of the UE McCormick Local, he has a record as an outstanding and militant union leader. The company also holds against him the fact that he has been active in behalf of peace, and attended the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw in 1950.

The National Committee to Defend Harold Ward has been set up here to organize nationwide protests against the frameup trial. The Committee has called for the sending of protests to Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and to Chicago's Mayor Martin Kennelly. Letters to Ward can also be sent to him in Cook County Jail, Chicago.

DOCKSIDE WORKERS POLLED SIGN 98% FOR CEASE-FIRE

Three housewives yesterday, took the Peace Ballot of the Labor Peace Committee down to the waterfront and registered a 98 percent vote for an immediate cease-fire in Korea among the seamen longshoremen and shore gang men working aboard the SS United States and SS America.

The three women polled the maritime workers in the bars and restaurants as well as along the waterfront itself in the Chelsea area where the nation's two biggest liners are docked, and found a very warm and ready response.

One longshoremen, who had a son in Korea, at first hesitated, saying, "What's the use," but when told that the results of the poll would be brought to the attention of President-elect Eisenhower and President Truman, he put his big X in the Yes box.

A seaman said, "What is this for—that's what we elected Eisenhower for." When it was explained that the poll would help make it sure, he readily put his X down.

The climax of the poll came after one of those approaches in the poll, after wrting down "death to Stalin" on his peace ballot. As soon as he started his shouting, the seamen and longshoremen at the table and at the bar came up to the women, asked for pencils and thein marked their ballots as if in answer to the redbaiter.

Some of the maritime workers who voted No said he feared a loss of jobs if the Korean War were ended, and another said, "we'd be swallowed up by Russia if we stopped the fighting now." A third was confused on the War Prisoner Issue, but when the Geneva convention was explained to him he agreed that the Chinese and North Koreans had a point there.

The results of this dockside poll, when added to similar percentages obtained by the Maritime Peace Committee in its polls at the Seamen's Institute, the Unemployment Office, on Joralemon Street, Brooklyn; the Marine Engineers and Marine Cooks and Stewards at their Union Halls, more than bears out the conclusion that seamen and longshoremen in the port of New York are overwhelmingly for a Cease-Fire Now in Korea, and expect President-elect Eisenhower to take steps to bring it about.

Elect Labor-Backed Portland Candidate

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 13.—Stanley Earl, former ECA labor adviser in Korea, was elected to the City Council by a thumping majority in the recent elections. Earl, onetime CIO state secretary, ran on the Republican ticket and had support of the AFL, CIO and International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. Earl made headlines several years ago when he returned from South Korea, charging the Syngman Rhee regime had liquidated the organized labor movement here.

The only labor-indorsed candidate at the national level to be elected was Homer D. Angell, Republican incumbent from Oregon's 3rd Congressional District. Angell, who had AFL support but was opposed by CIO, campaigned against war spending and "112,000 American soldier boys dead, injured or missing in Korea."

Both Earl and Angell were apparently regarded by many voters as peace candidates.

The only one of Oregon's 36 counties to return a majority vote for Adlai Stevenson was Columbia county which also elected a bona-fide member of organized labor to the legislature. He was Robert R. Klemmer, a member of the Communication Workers (CIO).

In this county, where the main industries are lumber, dirt farming and longshore, a remarkable kind of labor unity was believed responsible for the Democratic victory. In St. Helens, the county seat, representatives of CIO, AFL and independent unions have continued to meet together over the years under an AFL Central Labor Council charter. The St. Helens locals took the recommendations of their council seriously and did a bang-up job campaigning for Klemmer throughout the county.

Observers believed the Columbia county results might have written the answer to the labor riddle of the year—how not to lose an election. In the words of a Columbia county longshoreman: "The lesson of the 1952 election is that labor must unite!"

In other counties reaction made a clean sweep. The defeat encompassed a number of labor candidates for the legislature in the Multnomah-Clackamas area, including Olga M. Wilson, widow of Manley J. Wilson, International Woodworkers (CIO) editor; Sec. Volney Martin of the Oregon Building & Construction Trades Council; and Sec. Jess Bell of the Oregon Joint Board, Amalagamated Clothing Workers (CIO). Also defeated was the state's Democratic national committeeman, Monroe Sweetland, former CIO official, running for the legislature from Clackamas county.

Coming Wednesday

LABOR AND THE NATION

A series on Some Post-Election Perspectives

By SAM DOUGLAS

- What new threats does labor face?
- Why did Eisenhower win?
- What was labor's role in the election?
- How can labor meet the new threats and unite the nation to halt the reactionary drive?

Build Union or Be Destroyed, Textile Paper Says of Election

"Textile Labor", newspaper of the CIO Textile Workers Union, declared last week that the Presidential election results means that labor from now on will have to depend on its own strength and that it no longer can count on a friendly or even a courteous hearing in Washington.

"For us in the TWUA-CIO," the editorial stated, "the meaning of the election is clear. Now we REALLY have to build our union—or be destroyed.

"No longer can we count on a friendly or even a courteous hearing in Washington. No longer can we dream of a government which believes in collective bargaining. For the next four years at least, we're on our own.

"All of us—rank and file members, officers and staff—must recapture all the energy, the devotion and the selfless sacrifice which made our union great; for the odds against us will be the heaviest we have endured since CIO was born.

"We can meet this test. We can prove again that the spirit of unionism was not created in Washington, but lies deep in the hearts and minds of workers.

"We can do it, and we will do it. We dare not fail."

The editorial was headed, "Now We Have a REAL Job" and was carried under photos of Eisenhower in uniform and Sen. Taft. The caption under the photos was "President-elect and friend."

PHONY ISSUES CLOUDED VOTE, SAY KY. LABOR CHIEFS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16 (FP).—Some Kentucky labor leaders were gloomy over Eisenhower's election, but others saw it as a temporary trend.

Sam Ezelle, secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky Federation of Labor and Kentucky's Labor's League for Political Education, said: "The comparative records of the Democratic and Republican parties were completely obscured by phony issues and the personal popularity of Eisenhower." He predicted that in time the GOP record and social and economic issues will become clear, adding: "Then we'll say to the rank and file, 'We told you so,' and urge them to unite again behind a real political education program."

CIO leaders were mostly silent. One said he had detected a conservative trend in recent months.

Both the AFL and CIO worked hard for Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson here, yet he lost Louisville and Jefferson county by 17,000 votes. Unionists had passed out handbills, driven voters to the polls and worked at the polls in behalf of the Democratic ticket. The AFL even mounted a huge float on a truck that visited plant gates during leaflet distribution. Stevenson carried the state as a whole by a little over 1,000 votes.

Republican John Sherman Cooper U. S. senator opposed by all of organized labor, carried Kentucky by 30,000 votes or more for U. S. Senator. Almost all of this margin came from the industrial areas around Louisville and Lexington. Cooper's vote was cut in counties where the United Mine Workers is strong.

In 1948 he lost the state to the late Sen. Virgil Chapman (D) by 25,000 votes.

Speed Parley With Franco on Naval Base

MADRID, Nov. 16.— Informed sources here said that U.S. negotiations for the use of Spanish air and naval war bases were going ahead with key negotiators meeting all last week. No clue was given of what was going on in the secret meetings, but it was believed an agreement was possible before the end of the year.

"My Song Is for All Men"

By PETER BLACKMAN
(An Excerpt)

My song is for all men Jew Greek Russian
Communist pagan Christian Hindu Muslim Pole
Parsee
And since my song is for all men
More than most I must state a case for the black
man.

I have wandered with the men of Devon over
the Devon
hills
Conned
thought
with Milton
where low
voices drift
through time
buoying
music over
death and
forgetfulness
I have
wandered
beyond to
distant
Caucasia
Skirting my
wonder of
blood wined
in the beauty
Of Green
mountains
hemmed by blue waters on Georgia's coast

PETER BLACKMAN

I have listened to debate in London and Moscow
Prague Paris and many another town.
I have heard statement confused or insistent
patient or fretted facing a claim
And ever the claim was the same
"This is my own" the voices repeated "my hands
have built it.
It is my very own. Show us your fruiting."
Let me then bring mine own
This is mine own. I state a claim for the black man

I am the black man
I hide with pigmies in the hot depth of the forest
that is Africa's girdle
I am the Zulu striding hot storm over the brown
whispering veldt
that rides in my blood like a battle
I am the Ashanti I fold my strength in the beaten
gold
of a stool shaped for immortals
I am the Nilotic standing one-legged for my rest
I am the Hyskos escaped out of Egypt and become
king of Ruandi
I am the miner baring the wealth of South Africa
I hold the fate of the world in my hands in the
uranium pits of the Congo
I am no more the man of Zambesi than I am the
man of Limpopo

Peter Blackman, author of the poem, 'My Song Is for All Men,' recently issued by International Publishers, was born in Barbados, British West Indies, in 1909. The Negro poet, who intended to become a minister of the Anglican Church, began his education on that island. In 1933, he went to England to continue studying for the ministry.

In 1937, he traveled in West Africa, and since then he has lived in England.

In 1948, Blackman was a delegate to the international Congress of Intellectuals in Wroclaw, Poland. The following year, along with Paul Robeson, he was invited to the Soviet Union to take part in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Pushkin, the great Russian poet of Negro ancestry.

"As 'My Song for All Men' shows, Blackman draws his inspiration from the impact of the African peoples upon the future of the world. He has been deeply influenced in his work by American Negro writers and poets, especially those of the 1930's. He considers this contribution to the English-speaking tradition of immeasurable importance to the peoples of the world.

I am no less the man from the mountains of
Kavirando than I am the warrior bred of
the Masai
I am as much Ibo as I am Yoruba
I am all that is Africa I reach out to embrace
those who have left me
I dig cane-holes in hot West Indian islands
I run donkeyman on trampships plying from
Cardiff
I wear a red cap on all North American railroad
stations
I bring rough hands calloused in the tumult of
weariness
Strong-boned not given to prayer force strained
to hard bruising
Bearing rough burdens to enrich men in England
America France Holland Brazil. I work for
my bread.

I am Paul Robeson
I send out my voice and fold peoples warmly to
my bosom
I sow courage in myriad bleak places where it
is grown worn
My song kept this fire alight in the fiords of
Norway under the Nazis

for my power is never diminished
I pile volcanoes in the minds of Mississippi
sharecroppers
I engage continents
Beyond all bars you set I shall reach out
To tear life's glory down I shall reach out
To set life's crown upon mine own head with
mine own hand
Shall reach out and never forget the reckoning.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE GREAT POLL

I recall a movie dealing with the life of Henry VIII in which that plump monarch gorged himself at the table and then threw large bones to the dogs which sniffed around his chair. These dogs bring me to the subject of large advertising agencies.

N. W. Ayer & Son is such an agency. It is always sniffing around capital's table, waiting for the big bone, and snarling at the people outside.

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post this agency published a full-page ad to convince the public that people will not believe there is such a thing as "excess profits" once they know the facts. The ad claims that two questions were asked of the same group of people.

First question: "A broom company made 100 million brooms one year and a profit of one million dollars on them. Next year it made the same number of brooms, but doubled the price on each broom. This gave it a profit of two million dollars. Would you call this additional profit 'excess profit'?"

Ninety-six percent of the people polled answered "Yes."

Second question: "A broom company made 100 million brooms one year and a profit of one million dollars on them. Next year it made 200 million brooms and a profit of two million dollars. Would you call this additional profits 'excess profit'?"

Seventy-three percent of the people polled answered "No."

Then the ad tells us that the excess profits tax, phony as it is, is really a tax on growth.

If N. W. Ayer & Son can ask questions of me, I can ask questions of them.

First question: Why don't you tell us who was in this mysterious group of people whom you polled?

Second question: Is it true that you polled broom manufacturers and their close friends and relatives?

Third question: Do you carry the accounts of any broom manufacturers?

Fourth question: When the company made 200,000,000 brooms and a profit of $2,000,000, isn't it true that these were made with the same number of workers paid the same wages as the previous year when the company made 100,000,000 brooms and a profit of $1,000,000?

Fifth question: Isn't this speed-up?

Sixth question: Isn't speed-up the same as a wage-cut?

Seventh question: Didn't N. W. Ayer & Son, an ad agency, used to run a lot of ads showing that the only way to reduce prices was for workers to produce more?

Eighth question: Since the workers in the broom factory doubled the number of brooms in one year, why didn't the price of brooms come down?

Ninth question: How much of the workers' money does N. W. Ayer & Son have lying around that it can toss it away on expensive ads like this?

Next week I shall bring you the results of a poll proving that mice are nutritious and delicious. The poll was conducted among a representative group of cats.

Nazi-Type Geography Alarms Educators

ATLANTIC CITY.

A NAZI-TYPE lesson in political geography was presented to the New Jersey Council of geography teachers at a gathering held with the New Jersey Education Association convention last week.

The geography-for-war lesson came from George T. Renner, professor of education at Columbia University, who said that if American military leaders had had a better understanding of geography, the Korean war "could have been ended within five months" with, of course, an American victory.

Renner related knowledge of geography with suggestions for better military use of terrain. He even suggested specific areas where he would have built artillery emplacements and fortifications. He claimed that if certain paratroop operations had been carried out in the first week of the war, all river crossings could have been dominated by the U. S. military.

In a chauvinistic and reactionary attack on the equally reactionary Marshall Plan, Renner said: "How many of them (the American people) know that most of the several countries which are receiving Marshall Plan aid from us have sharply increased their birth rate. In short, we are getting for our money more people and more industro-geographic problems rather than more military security concerning which most Americans know practically nothing."

The brazen plan to militarize geography lessons shocked many educators, who recognized this as a demand to teach Jersey and all school children a transplanted version of Hitler geopolitics, only this time for American military adventures.

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

The Knicks Win a 'Customer'

IT USED TO BE that I'd rather see a college basketball doubleheader than a professional game. Since our sports "department" is somewhat smaller than that of the News or Mirror, the preference meant that I rarely saw the Knickerbockers. One can spend just so many nights of the week in the Garden, after all, and there had to be a choice. Basketball or hockey. Then college basketball or pro-basketball. . . .

Some of the readers liked the choice—most, I think. Others urged that we shift from the boys to the men, pointing out that the pro game was more skilled. Many youngsters, among others with no college loyalties or leanings, tended to follow the Knicks via radio, television and occasional cut-rate ticket visits, while CCNY, LIU and NYU left them lukewarm. The Knicks were the pros, in a league, against other cities, which made it more like the Dodgers, Giants and Yanks to follow, I suppose, though you need a tabulator to keep up with the standings.

Well, if I "had to do it all over again," and had to make the choice of coverage, it would still be CCNY's flaming and meaningful grand slam, LIU's precedent-busting teams and such over the pros. But times have changed. A lot of the verve has gone out of the college basketball program. And the Knickerbockers are not an uninteresting basketball team. In fact, I can see what some of the pro fans were driving at so unsuccessfully in past years. With less hoopla and megaphones, the play for pay men do put on a much superior brand of basketball to that of the best of the colleges. There can be no "iffing" here about which would win if they played. . . . Take the best college teams of last year, like Kansas and La Salle, and they would be meat on the table for the pros.

Rare is the college star who flashes into immediate pro stardom in basketball. As in football, the pros are the selected best, mature, with all the fundamentals solidly behind them, moving into a new level of play, and with the professional's true appreciation of team play over individual pyrotechnics, since they know balance and teamwork, not the game's high scorer, produce the victories that bring the playoff cash for the babies' shoes.

I remember the first time Ed Macauley came into the pros and I interviewed him on the difference. The tall young man from St. Louis put it something like this: "In college ball you can figure on any team you play having two or maybe three good players and some you don't have to worry about. Here you are up against five All-Americans every minute on the floor. Everybody knows what he's doing all the time. You don't see any aimless runnning around just for the sake of keeping moving. . . ."

•

DON'T GET THE IDEA that we have taken a full pendulum swing, will not report on the college high spots, and think everything is just wonderful with the pros—as if Ned Irish weren't still the tight-fisted boss of the Knicks, as if the schedule isn't much too long and gruelling.

But the Knicks, the ballplayers who go by that name, are something to see this year. As they cut down Mikan and company to size Thursday, the temptation was to say here is a championship team arrived as soon as they realized it themselves. There is balance, class, sizzling ballhandling, and while no single leaning tower of the Mikan size, good enough overall size given the other talents.

For an oddity in pro sports, there is almost something a little "New Yorkish" about the club too! Well, there are the McGuire brothers from Brooklyn, quarterback Dick, a feeding marvel, and tempestuous Al, a rousing fireball, a fine pair of typical enough New York Irish-American star athletes—the brilliantly consistent scoring star Max Zaslofsky, a Jewish star from out of Brownsville's teeming basketball crucible; Nat Clifton, the first Negro pro to break into the league; a couple of Long Islanders in "Doc" Vanderweghe and Carl Braun. . . .

The starting team of Zaslofsky (cheered to the echo in his first game since successfully holding out—as was Dick McGuire), the driving Vanderweghe, Clifton, Al McGuire and Gallatin, the solid man from a virtually unknown basketball school, put on a performance that broke the game open in a hurry. They were all great. Without any stationary pivot, they just ran, passed, dazzled and shot for keeps. Boryla, Braun and brother Dick came in later. Quite a team this could turn out to be.

By the way, Clair Bee, new coach of the Baltimore Bullets, was ringside getting acquainted with some of his future opponents. Asked him about that sports columnists' quote on Clifton having a long way to go before being a top pro and Clair fairly screamed: "What? If you know where you can find any more like him let me know! Watch who is the last one Joe pulls out of the starting five. . . ."

That was Clifton, of course. A top pro, one of the best of a team of top pros.

Well, folks, we'll be writing a little more about the Knicks this winter. . . .

•

$$$$ Dep't

Z. B. of Brooklyn sends a final installment of $20 to complete his promise of $40 "to help keep our only honest source of information going. . . . You are the people who are fighting our fight. Good luck."

A total of $31 comes in with a letter explaining "We decided to donate to the paper at our family circle meeting. We would like to credit it to Lester Rodney, who was practically the unanimous choice as our favorite writer on the paper. Rodney is in a class with the best of the Worker's writers of past and present, like Mike Gold, Joe North and others. We know some people don't read his column, because they think it is strictly sports, so we suggest the name of the column be changed to show the subject matter is not strictly sports. Best wishes. . . ."

(It is MOSTLY sports, isn't it? If it isn't it ought to be.)

Ten dollars comes with this breezy note from "Old Wobbly Past 60" of Jamaica: "Dear Rodney—I've been wanting to help too, for ever so many days, but yesterday's acknowledgments 'Compassed' me into working fast along these lines. So enclosed herewith is my 2 Vs and may we ever be V-ictorious in carrying on for the Workers' cause. Truth of the matter is I've sent 10 before for 'our Gurley,' and I'll dig up some more later."

Dorothy of New York sends $1.

Prosecutor at Foley Sq. Quibbles Over Time of Birth of Political Idea

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By HARRY RAYMOND

Whether a political idea develops through the process of thought and discussion or is born during a split second like a flash of lighting—this is the substance of the question componded Friday by a federal prosecutor in an apparent attempt to confuse the issues of the Smith Act trial of the 13 New York communists.

Assistant prosecutor David L. Marks was questioning Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, second defense witness, under cross-examination. He recalled Miss Flynn testified under direct examination that in January, 1945, Eugene Dennis and other members of the National Committee of the Communist Political Association began to criticize some of the policies which led the dissolution of the Communist Party.

He demanded to know the exact day Dennis "broke with" Earl Browder's policy of unity between capital and labor.

"Thinking is a process," Miss Flynn told the prosecutor. "You can't pinpoint the development of thought on this question as it came up in the national committee."

Marks kept fishing. He insisted she should testify to the exact time when "Dennis and all other members of the committee" disagreed with Browder's theories.

"It was a process," she told the court. "We were not discussing Browder's policies. We were discussing our policies, the organization's policies. The differences of opinion were not debated as highlights."

Miss Flynn testified that although she questioned some policies of the Communist Political Association early in 1945, she disagreed at first with the criticism of American Communist policy made by the French Communist Jaques Duclos when his famous article was translated here in May of that year.

She said John Williamson gave her a mimeographed copy of the article and her first reaction was one of "opposition to it."

Q. That Duclos' article criticized Browder's policy?

A. It was more than Browder's policy. . . . My first reaction was that it was too sharp a criticism of our American Communist organization.

Q. At first you thought you should defend Browder's leadership?

A. Yes, that's true.

Miss Flynn testified she later "came out of a fog," opposed Browder's policies which she had supported earlier.

"Everybody else did in our association but a few," she said.

Earlier, Marks read from an article by John Williamson, published in January, 1945, criticizing some Communists for hiding the fact of their political affiliation. The Williamson article characterized the object of his criticism as the "self-imposed underground status."

This he offered in a twisted argument as "evidence" that Communists in 1945 advocated an "Underground conspiracy."

Miss Flynn will begin her 24th day on the witness stand when the trial resumes Monday at 10 a.m. She has been testifying under cross-examination for four days.

WORKLOAD DOUBLED IN PACT OK'D BY CIO TEXTILE CHIEFS

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

BOSTON.—Union and employer representatives were conferring here Friday on methods of introducing the heaviest stretchout in the history of the northern textile industry. Under the terms of an arbitration award handed down Thursday the workload for weavers in the Pequot sheeting at Salem, Mass., is to be doubled from 20 looms to 40.

Officials of the CIO Textile Workers Union had agreed with the employers to accept whatever arbitration award was handed down on the company demand for heavier workloads. Basis for the employer demand was the claim that the increase was necessary to meet competition from southern mills which have remained largely unorganized. The company threatened that it would have to close its plants and move south unless the stretchout was introduced.

The Pequot mill normally employs about 1,400 workers, with its present payroll at about 677.

Arbitrator in the case was Sidney A. Wolff of New York City.

Action on Malan Terror Urged By Furriers

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The Anti-Discrimination Committee of the Fur and Leather Workers Union Friday blasted the murderous attacks upon the Negro people of South Africa by the Malan government.

In messages to President Truman, Dwight Eisenhower and UN secretary-general Trygve Lie, the IFLWU demanded action to halt the killings and terror in South Africa.

U.S.-SOVIET COOPERATION FOR WORLD PEACE URGED AT ROCKLAND PALACE RALLY

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

By DAVID PLATT

American-Soviet cooperation for world peace was the theme of a stirring rally at Rockland Palace Thursday night.

The large audience heard expressions of friendship for the Soviet Union on its 35th anniversary and appeals for peaceful coexistence from Paul Robeson, Corliss Lamont, Jessica Smith, editor, New World Review; Theodore Bosak, trade union leader; Rev. William H. Melish, Albert Kahn, and Dr. John Adams Kingsbury, chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, sponsors of the meeting.

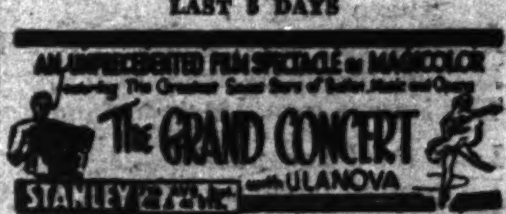
Dr. Kingsbury reminded the audience that 10 years ago a great Madison Square Garden rally sponsored by the council was attended by such leading government and business figures as Dean Acheson, Sen. Pepper and Henry Kaiser.

President Roosevelt sent a message to the 1942 rally and Eisenhower's message, read at the Garden, said at that time: "American-Soviet friendship is one of the cornerstones of peace. To achieve this friendship nothing is more important than mutual understanding of our customs and traditions. As a lover of peace and an American officer, I wish your Council all the success in the world."

The audience applauded Dr. Kinksbury's comment that he hoped Eisenhower would repeat this message soon.

Now that Eisenhower is in the White House, said Corliss Lamont, expressing what was in the minds and hearts of millions of Americans, "we must continue to urge the government of our country to sit down with the Soviet leaders to work out a lasting peace."

LAST 5 DAYS



What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

FOR THE FIRST TIME "Criticism and Self-Criticism: Its Theory and Role as an Instrument of Development" with Doxey A. Wilkerson as instructor is being offered as one of the special 5-session post election courses. Register and attend classes all week at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Ave. (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600.

Coming

CIVIL RIGHTS Holiday Bazaar at 77 Fifth Ave., Friday, Nov. 21st, 4-12 p.m., Sat., Nov. 22nd, 1-11 p.m., Sun. Nov. 23rd, 1-11 p.m.

CLEMENCY RALLY

Hear:

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ALBERT KAHN

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November 30

at 8:00 P.M.

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Tell him:
Save the Rosenbergs!

Auspices:
Bronx Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case
1050 Sixth Ave., New York 18
BR 9-9694

GI's WANT EISENHOWER TO SEE HORROR OF KOREA

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The following is a press association account from the western front in Korea, as wired on Nov. 14:

KOREA.—When President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower comes to Korea, the riflemen in this bunker hope he will come right up to the front lines to see for himself "the bad part" of the Korean war.

"A month of this," said Pfc. Frederick J. Kling, 21, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., "will put you in a straitjacket. You got nothing to live for."

Kling and pals have been on this hill for 18 days.

That's long enough to engrave on their minds forever the "bad part" of the war they'd like Eisenhower to see.

"Like that communications trench out there," Cpl. Robert Murphy, 22, of Baltimore, said. He gestured at a trench blocked with bodies.

"Go out there after you eat and you throw up," he said. "There's leg bones, hip bones and everything out there. Couple of days ago we dug up another body; some guy from Massachusetts."

The "bad part" of the war also includes the men who have cracked up on this hill in the past 18 days:

Sgt. James Cleverly, of Sutton, Vt., told about a tough ex-ranger.

"He'd just come back form the raid," he said. "Was all right out there on the raid. Then he had to carry a body back. I guess that got him. It took three of us to hold him down. We tied him up with phone wire.

Those are a few of the "bad parts" these men want Eisenhower to see. They want him to understand what the sweating out of shells and patrolling day after day and night after night with death constantly at your shoulder can do to a man in Korea.

They're afraid the "brass" will keep Eisenhower far in the rear.

"I think all the people that come over here only see the good part," said Pfc. Clark V. Mills of Harrisburg, Pa. "They stay back there with all the brass. Ike should spend a night out here."

This raised an argument over risks that might face the President-elect.

Mills finally conceded:

"Well, he should at least talk to the guys on the line instead of the guys in the rear with three hot meals a day."

None of them had any idea what Eisenhower could do about ending the war. But they are unanimous on one point:

"Tell him to fix the point system so a man knows when he's going home," they said. "And tell him we like Ike—if he can get us out of here."

THEATRE RALLY

To Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs

with

Morris Carnovsky — Milroy Ingram
Howard Da Silva — John T. McManus
Virginia Downing — Al Moss
De Witt Drury — Marjorie Nelson
Lou Gilbert — Paul Robeson
Ken Harvey — Martha Schlamme

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Wed. Eve., Nov. 19th

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Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson
Mr. Albert Pezzatti

Entertainment: Leon Bibb

6:30 P.M. — Adm. 50c

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Myles Lane Yells for 'Probe' To Hide Tie to Luchese

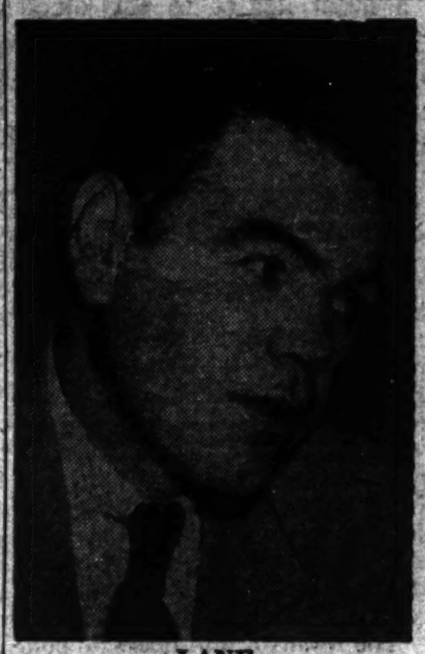
Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXIX, No. 230 (8 Pages) ★★ New York, Monday, November 17, 1952 Price 10 Cents

By MICHAEL SINGER

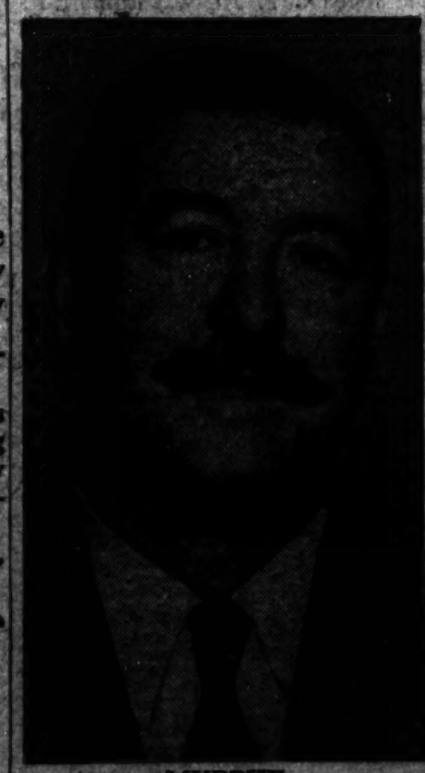
Myles Lane, U. S. attorney who is chief government prosecutor at the Foley Square Smith Act trial, opened a desperate drive over the weekend to quash further exposures of his connections with the underworld, particularly, with Thomas (Three-Finger Brown) Luchese, reputed to be the nation's No. 1 mobster.



LANE

LUCHESE

CHANKALIAN



MURPHY

Lane moved to head off sensational revelations of this tieup by announcing his own "investigation" into Luchese's criminal activities. He said he had called on all Federal investigation agencies in his jurisdiction to present him "immediately" with "any and all evidence" of "racketeering activities or violation of Federal statutes" by Luchese.

Lane's cover-up of his involvement with the racketeer was aided by the State Crime Commission. Ben A. Matthews, chief counsel to the Commission, said he would not call Lane to the stand as a witness.

Luchese's testimony, which was read to the Crime Commission from transcribed minutes taken at a closed commission inquiry earlier this year, revealed the following questions and answers:

Q—Now, you also know, in the U.S. Attorney's Office, Myles Lane, don't you?

A—Yes, I do.

Q—How long have you known him?

A—About three or four years, four years; something like that.

Q—Have you ever had dinner with Lane?

A—I think so. . .

Q—Does he know your wife?

A—He met my wife; he had been up to West Point.

Q—As your guest?

A—Not exactly my guest . . . (at this point Luchese revealed that "I might have asked him" and that Armand Chankalian, Lane's Administrative Aide, and admitted friend of Luchese, "might have invited" Lane to West Point where all were spectators at a football game.'

Lane's sudden "investigation" into Luchese's career of crime, which the U.S. Attorney implies he knew nothing about, is so obviously phony that reporters pressed Commission Matthews to explain why Lane had not been scheduled to take the stand.

Matthews showed open concern that the hearings were getting out of control. Already Luchese's testimony and that of Chankalian and other political and underworld characters have revealed that Lane, as well as Thomas P. Murphy, former police commissioner and now a Federal Judge; State Supreme Court Judge Irving Saypol; Gov. Dewey, Mayor Impellitteri and leading jurists were either intimate with or had been involved with the underworld.

For that reason Matthews insisted none of the aforementioned persons would be called to the stand; that Lane, despite Luchese's avowed connections with him, would not be subpoenaed to testify; that neither Murphy nor Saypol would be questioned; that neither Gov. Dewey nor Impellitteri would be hauled into the dock for explanations.

Some of Friday's disclosures came in Chankalian's own testimony, others from the reading by commission counsel Ben Matthews of a transcript of testimony before the commission by Luchese at a series of private hearings.

Now made public for the first time, Luchese's testimony described a close relationship with

(Continued on Page 6)

Wage Freeze Assailed in Murray's Last Report

By GEORGE MORRIS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16.—Philip Murray, in his last report, prepared for delivery at the CIO's convention, called for an end of the wage freeze and warned that organizations of Big Business are moving for a ban of industry-wide collective bargaining in the next Congress.

The report was sent to the printers two weeks before the election, and a month before Murray's sudden death from a heart attack in a San Francisco hotel room. It was to be submitted to the CIO's convention scheduled in Los Angeles Nov. 17, now postponed to Dec. 1 in Atlantic City.

After noting that the AFL and CIO agreed to a wage freeze on condition that price controls were rigid, Murray pointed to a collapse of price and rent control and concluded:

"The facts — a weak law, soft markets in some parts of the economy, and collapsing price and production controls — are clear. The basis for maintaining wage controls under these conditions at present no longer exists."

Murray did, however, call for maintenance of authority by the government to impose stand-by controls at any time a new inflationary upswing is in evidence. Also that "skeleton staffs" for such controls machinery be maintained to be put into motion without new legislation.

Murray restated his hope for "industrial peace and labor-management cooperation." But he complained of the "stony cliff of standpat, nearsighted, narrow-minded resistance from employers."

Murray expressed some disap-

(Continued on Page 6)

INT'L HARVESTER STRIKERS VOTING ON SETTLEMENT

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Terms for settlement of the International Harvester strike, with the workers due to return to work tomorrow morning, were being acted upon today in striking locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.

The company's 30,000 workers have been out for 12 weeks. The terms are substantially those upon which the company offered to settle when the strike was called. They provide for a three-year pact bringing the union in line with the five-year pact of the CIO United Automobile Workers, a raise of seven cents across the board, four of which is on the productivity factor and three on cost of living; one to five cents an hour for inequality adjustments, some improvements in the vacation clause and a modified union shop like in steel, providing a 20-day period for withdrawal from the union.

A statement issued by the striking union noted that exploitation by the company of the division in the ranks of the workers, with the UAW pressing for decertification in four of the plants of International Harvester, and a threat by the company not to bargain for plants where decertification votes were pending, forced the union to end the strike without gains on the major incentive and decretification issues that caused the strike.

URGE WIRES ON CEASE-FIRE

The New York Peace Institute yesterday issued a statement calling upon New Yorkers to send hundreds of telegrams and letters to President Truman and President-elect Eisenhower urging them to arrange a cease-fire in Korea, and negotiate the Prisoner-of-War issue after the cease-fire.

The New York Peace Institute also suggested that groups of individuals and Committees from Labor Unions, Churches, Peace groups, and other community organizations, visit the United Nations to urge the United States and other United Nations Missions to work for an immediate cease-fire.

Wants Kids to Grow in Peace Vet Aids $50,000 Fund

Two newlyweds, a vet and his wife, send $5 and write they are planning to have kids, and want them to grow up in world of peace and brotherhood. The Worker, they say, "one of our best fighting tools." They promise to mail $1 minimum whenever they can, starting Monday.

There is $10 from Madison, Wis., to credit of John Pittman, who has "brilliantly taken his place on the staff." Pittman is scheduled to lead two forums on Stalin's economic article at Yugoslav Hall this Friday and next.

The East Brighton Freedom of the Press club sends $25. There are thanks for "the help and guidance that you have always given us" and $20—from a Brooklyn couple. A Kew Gardens Hills friend sends $5 for Ted Tinsley's satire which "pierces the reactionaries' hides." There is $10 "for all our favorite feature writers, editors and reporters to keep publishing a real newspaper" and a promise of more coming.

A Brooklyn Heights mother gives a second $25 donation on her 13-year-old son's birthday because she wants him "to live in a decent America and to help guarantee a glorious future by safeguarding the Daily Worker."

There is a $3 present to us from a youth who is celebrating a 14th birthday "so that I may be able to enjoy my future birthdays."

A new reader from Elizabeth,

(Continued on Page 6)

Received Friday — $916.00
Total Thus Far — $17,965

Send your contributions to: P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, N.Y.C.

Need New Policy, Says AFL Leader

Hugo Ernst, general president of the AFL Hotel and Restaurant Employes Union, declared that Eisenhower's election victory shows that "the time is long overdue for the labor movement to engage in the most searching self-analysis and come up with a practical plan for labor unity."

Writing in the Nov. 15 issue of The Nation, Ernst said the Korean war and its consequences were the main cause of Eisenhower's election.

Observers, Ernst wrote, "interpreted the vote as a mandate to Ike to 'do something' about Korea and peace. And surely if Ike can reduce the tensions and insure peace he will win the undying gratitude of the American people. All of us will be watching and praying for positive steps to be taken.

"From the standpoint of organized labor, the Republican sweep has ominous implications. Those of us who cried out in the past for labor unity can now say, 'It is later than you think.' The new Congress will in all probability be dominated by men who have been waiting 10 or 12 years for an opportunity to turn back the clock. Like the Congress of 1946 which produced Taft-Hartley and began scuttling the New Deal, it will be a double-riveted anti-labor Congress.

"Labor must reexamine its organization, its methods, its goals. We must put our finger on the reasons for the complacency which has developed to shield us from the realities of the world we live in. We must discover why we have failed to keep strong the militant spirit which built our movement in the 30's and 40's. Obviously, we must subject our whole approach to political education and political action to the most exacting self-criticism."

Writing in the same magazine, James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, warned: "Under cover of American interest in what is happening abroad we may expect the reactionaries and special interests to make hay at home. There is work for American progressive liberalism— more work, perhaps, than it has faced for 20 years."

Also in the same magazine, James Fitzsimmons Gardner, director of Labor's League for Political Education, the AFL's political arm, attributed the Eisenhower election to the Korean war. Gardner's only conlusion, however, was that "our immediate concern is who is going to advise Eisenhower on the staggering, social, economic and political problems before him. We shall know him by his friends."

Set Murder Frameup Trial Of Negro Unionist Nov. 24

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—When Harold Ward comes to trial on Nov. 24, it will mark the most brazen effort to railroad a labor leader to the electric chair since the Sacco-Vanzetti case of 1928. The speedy trial was demanded and won by the defense on the basis that the Harvester strike leader is innocent and that the state has no case against him.

The UE has charged that the prosecution, in collusion with the company, is trying to delay the trial in order to keep Ward imprisoned and away from his duties as a strike leader, and to keep the false accusation hanging over the strike to aid the company's efforts to crack the unity of the Harvester workers.

Judge Wendell Green set the trial date after defense attorney William Scott Stewart demanded that either Ward be given the right to bail or else that the case be quickly tried.

Ward has been held without bail in the Cook County jail since last Oct. 15. He was arrested after the death of a Harvester worker who was found on the street near his home, five miles from the plant.

The entire prosecution is based on the alleged charge of a so-called "mystery witness," whose identity State's Attorney John S. Boyle has refused to disclose.

At a hearing on bail last week, attorney Stewart compelled the court to order Boyle to divulge the identity of this witness before tomorrow.

Boyle, who has been voted out of office and whose tenure as state's attorney ends Dec. 1, tried to postpone the trial beyond that date. He exclaimed in anger that he had received "stacks of telegrams and letters" charging that he was trying to frame the Negro union leader, Ward.

"I don't blame the state's attorney for wanting the new administration to take responsibility for this trial," Stewart replied, "but there is no reason why my client should be kept in jail. There is a strike on and I know that the company would like to keep him there."

The 30-year-old Ward, indicted for first degree murder, has a wife and two children. As financial secretary of the UE McCormick Local, he has a record as an outstanding and militant union leader. The company also holds against him the fact that he has been active in behalf of peace, and attended the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw in 1950.

The National Committee to Defend Harold Ward has been set up here to organize nationwide protests against the frameup trial. The Committee has called for the sending of protests to Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois and to Chicago's Mayor Martin Kennelly. Letters to Ward can also be sent to him in Cook County Jail, Chicago.

DOCKSIDE WORKERS POLLED SIGN 98% FOR CEASE-FIRE

Three housewives yesterday, took the Peace Ballot of the Labor Peace Committee down to the waterfront and registered a 98 percent vote for an immediate cease-fire in Korea among the seamen longshoremen and shore gang men working aboard the SS United States and SS America.

The three women polled the maritime workers in the bars and restaurants as well as along the waterfront itself in the Chelsea area where the nation's two biggest liners are docked, and found a very warm and ready response.

One longshoremen, who had a son in Korea, at first hesitated, saying, "What's the use," but when told that the results of the poll would be brought to the attention of President-elect Eisenhower and President Truman, he put his big X in the Yes box.

A seaman said, "What is this for—that's what we elected Eisenhower for." When it was explained that the poll would help make it sure, he readily put his X down.

The climax of the poll came after one of those approaches in the poll, after writing down "death to Stalin" on his peace ballot. As soon as he started his shouting, the seamen and longshoremen at the table and at the bar came up to the women, asked for pencils and their marked their ballots as if in answer to the redbaiter.

Some of the maritime workers who voted No said he feared a loss of jobs if the Korean War were ended, and another said, "we'd be swallowed up by Russia if we stopped the fighting now." A third was confused on the War Prisoner Issue, but when the Geneva convention was explained to him he agreed that the Chinese and North Koreans had a point there.

The results of this dockside poll, when added to similar percentages obtained by the Maritime Peace Committee in its polls at the Seamen's Institute, the Unemployment Office, on Joralemon Street, Brooklyn; the Marine Engineers and Marine Cooks and Stewards at their Union Halls, more than bears out the conclusion that seamen and longshoremen in the port of New York are overwhelmingly for a Cease-Fire Now in Korea, and expect President-elect Eisenhower to take steps to bring it about.

Elect Labor-Backed Portland Candidate

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 18.—Stanley Earl, former ECA labor adviser in Korea, was elected to the City Council by a thumping majority in the recent elections. Earl, onetime CIO state secretary, ran on the Republican ticket and had support of the AFL, CIO and International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union. Earl made headlines several years ago when he returned from South Korea, charging the Syngman Rhee regime had liquidated the organized labor movement here.

The only labor-indorsed candidate at the national level to be elected was Homer D. Angell, Republican incumbent from Oregon's 3rd Congressional District. Angell, who had AFL support but was opposed by CIO, campaigned against war spending and "112,000 American soldier boys dead, injured or missing in Korea."

Both Earl and Angell were apparently regarded by many voters as peace candidates.

The only one of Oregon's 36 counties to return a majority vote for Adlai Stevenson was Columbia county which also elected a bona-fide member of organized labor to the legislature. He was Robert R. Klemmer, a member of the Communication Workers (CIO).

In this county, where the main industries are lumber, dirt farming and longshore, a remarkable kind of labor unity was believed responsible for the Democratic victory. In St. Helens, the county seat, representatives of CIO, AFL and independent unions have continued to meet together over the years under an AFL Central Labor Council charter. The St. Helens locals took the recommendations of their council seriously and did a bang-up job campaigning for Klemmer throughout the county.

Observers believed the Columbia county results might have written the answer to the labor riddle of the year—how not to lose an election. In the words of a Columbia county longshoreman: "The lesson of the 1952 election is that labor must unite!"

In other counties reaction made a clean sweep. The defeat encompassed a number of labor candidates for the legislature in the Multnomah-Clackamas area, including Olga M. Wilson, widow of Manley J. Wilson, International Woodworkers (CIO) editor; Sec. Volney Martin of the Oregon Building & Construction Trades Council; and Sec. Jess Bell of the Oregon Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO). Also defeated was the state's Democratic national committeeman, Monroe Sweetland, former CIO official, running for the legislature from Clackamas county.

Coming Wednesday

LABOR AND THE NATION

A series on Some Post-Election Perspectives

By SAM DOUGLAS

- What new threats does labor face?
- Why did Eisenhower win?
- What was labor's role in the election?
- How can labor meet the new threats and unite the nation to halt the reactionary drive?

Build Union or Be Destroyed, Textile Paper Says of Election

"Textile Labor", newspaper of the CIO Textile Workers Union, declared last week that the Presidential election results means that labor from now on will have to depend on its own strength and that it no longer can count on a friendly or even a courteous hearing in Washington.

"For us in the TWUA-CIO," the editorial stated, "the meaning of the election is clear. Now we REALLY have to build our union—or be destroyed.

"No longer can we count on a friendly or even a courteous hearing in Washington. No longer can we dream of a government which believes in collective bargaining. For the next four years at least, we're on our own.

"All of us—rank and file members, officers and staff—must recapture all the energy, the devotion and the selfless sacrifice which made our union great; for the odds against us will be the heaviest we have endured since CIO was born.

"We can meet this test. We can prove again that the spirit of unionism was not created in Washington, but lies deep in the hearts and minds of workers.

"We can do it, and we will do it. We dare not fail."

The editorial was headed, "Now We Have a REAL Job" and was carried under photos of Eisenhower in uniform and Sen. Taft. The caption under the photos was "President-elect and friend."

PHONY ISSUES CLOUDED VOTE, SAY KY. LABOR CHIEFS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 16 (FP).—Some Kentucky labor leaders were gloomy over Eisenhower's election, but others saw it as a temporary trend.

Sam Ezelle, secretary-treasurer of the Kentucky Federation of Labor and Kentucky's Labor's League for Political Education, said: "The comparative records of the Democratic and Republican parties were completely obscured by phony issues and the personal popularity of Eisenhower." He predicted that in time the GOP record and social and economic issues will become clear, adding: "Then we'll say to the rank and file, 'We told you so,' and urge them to unite again behind a real political education program."

CIO leaders were mostly silent. One said he had detected a conservative trend in recent months.

Both the AFL and CIO worked hard for Democrat Adlai E. Stevenson here, yet he lost Louisville and Jefferson county by 17,000 votes. Unionists had passed out handbills, driven voters to the polls and worked at the polls in behalf of the Democratic ticket. The AFL even mounted a huge float on a truck that visited plant gates during leaflet distribution. Stevenson carried the state as a whole by a little over 1,000 votes.

Republican John Sherman Cooper U. S. senator opposed by all of organized labor, carried Kentucky by 30,000 votes or more for U. S. Senator. Almost all of this margin came from the industrial areas around Louisville and Lexington. Cooper's vote was cut in counties where the United Mine Workers is strong.

In 1948 he lost the state to the late Sen. Virgil Chapman (D) by 25,000 votes.

Speed Parley With Franco on Naval Base

MADRID, Nov. 16.— Informed sources here said that U.S. negotiations for the use of Spanish air and naval war bases were going ahead with key negotiators meeting all last week. No clue was given of what was going on in the secret meetings, but it was believed an agreement was possible before the end of the year.

Rosenberg Case Stirs Land, Patterson Finds

By MILTON HOWARD

"STEVE NELSON came toward me smiling his strong smile which no prison can ever crush, and the first words he said to me were: 'Pat, tell me how is the fight to save the Rosenbergs going?'"

It was William Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress, talking to me in his 23rd St. office of his recent five-week national tour. The aim of the tour, which took him to Washington, California, Colorado, Missouri, and Pennsylvania, was to help organize defense for the Rosenbergs, the victims of the Smith Act and for the defense of American democracy by the trade union movement.

"Yes," said Patterson, his face warm with friendship and admiration for his great fellow-American in the Allegheny County prison, "Steve had hardly finished pumping my hand with pleasure at seeing a friend when he put that question about the fate of the Rosenbergs to me. Steve is a man of tremendous spiritual strength and serenity based on his faith in the people. He had few words about himself. It was the epic tragedy of the Rosenbergs and what this will mean to our country that filled his mind in our brief interview."

• • •

THE GROWING REALIZATION of what the Rosenberg case, as well as the thought control cases, meant to America's future marked all the meetings Patterson had up and down the West Coast, he said.

"People are beginning to awaken to the fact," he said, "that in moving to execute this innocent father and mother, the government is moving to make advocacy of peace a capital crime in the United States. For while the government could not produce a single scrap of evidence that would show the Rosenbergs as spies, the sole evidence they could produce convicted the Rosenbergs of being passionate advocates of peace between our country and the Soviet Union. Slowly but surely, the people are beginning to realize that the intended execution of the Rosenbergs by the government means more to America today than even the execution of Sacco-Vanzetti meant. That is how the world is quickly coming to see it."

• • •

WHEREVER HE WENT, Patterson met with enthusiastic receptions from audiences larger than any that had been seen in several years, in churches, schools and trade unions. Everywhere he spoke about the "two Americas," the one loyal to the people, the other disloyal to the people. "But it is the latter who dare to brand us as subversive and disloyal," he told audiences in the California cities of Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, Burbank, Vallejo, in Seattle and Aberdeen, Wash.; in Denver, Col., and others.

"THERE were two Americas when Jefferson was branded disloyal by the Federalists, when the Abolitionists and Lincoln were branded disloyal—by the slaveholders. Which would you have chosen then?" he asked his big audiences everywhere as he summoned the country to save its democracy from the Smith Act and other political frameups.

The response was highly encouraging, Patterson said.

In Seattle, he spoke to 250 trade unionists as the invited

(Continued on Page 6)

THEATRE RALLY WED. TO SAVE ROSENBERGS

A group of leading American writers, actors, musicians and artists headed by Paul Robeson is sponsoring a rally to urge executive clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg Wednesday night at Palm Garden, 306 W. 52 St.

Howard DaSilva and Morris Carnovsky will appear in a dramatic sketch dealing with the Rosenberg Case, entitled 'Midnight Visitor' written by Edward Eliscu.

'From the Record,' a living newspaper dramatization by Ted Pollack, author of 'Wedding in Japan' will also highlight the evening's program.

Other participants in addition to Robeson include John T. McManus, Martha Schlamme, Milroy Ingram, Lou Gilbert, DeWitt Drury, Al Moss and Virginia Downing.

Tickets at $1 may be obtained at Room 2, 1050 Sixth Ave. MUrray Hill 7-5360.

UN Debate Bares U.S. Opposition To Cease-Fire, Ban on Racism

By JOHN PITTMAN

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Debates here on the Korean and South African apartheid questions have brought into the open the U.S. Government's opposition to a cease-fire and any resolute UN action against racist oppression.

The U.S. position opposing a cease-fire now was stated following a speech Friday by Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sir Zafrullah Khan in the Political Committee of the General Assembly. The Pakistani delegate urged a cease-fire now and settlement of the war prisoner issue later. The U.S. representative rejected a cease-fire before settlement of the war prisoner issue on the ground that United States soldiers in war prisoner camps would be left in the hands of the Koreans and Chinese.

This statement, in addition to rejecting the proposal for a cease-fire now, also indicated that Washington is demanding the repatriation of all United States war prisoners while refusing the repatriation of all Korean and Chinese prisoners.

This admission would seem to cut the ground from under any moral or legal arguments the Pentagon militarists and Washington politicians have presented in justification of their stand on the war prisoner issue. It says in effect that the Koreans and Chinese must do what the Pentagon refuses to do.

The admission seemed so important that the New York Times reported it Saturday under the heading: "U.S. Bare Proposal in UN of Truce Before Captive Deal." The reporter, A.M. Rosenthal, wrote: "Later, a United States representative, speaking outside the committee meeting, made it clear that the United States did not agree with Sir Zafrullah. The representative said he did not believe that the people of the United States would stand for a cease-fire that left United States soldiers captive in the power of the Communists. He insisted that there could be no cease-fire that did not settle the prisoner-of-war issue, and he added that the United States would fight on until there was agreement."

The Washington government's opposition to any practical action against racist oppression was stat-

(Continued on Page 4)

Open Drive for Higher-Paid Hotel Jobs for Negtoes

By ABNER W. BERRY

The Greater New York Negro Labor Council launched a program Saturday to obtain employment for Negroes among the higher-paid of the 40,000 jobs in the city's hotel industry. The job campaign grew out of a conference held in Harlem's Hotel Theresa where officials of the New York Council documented their charges that New York's hotels totally excluded Negroes from all clerical, skilled supervisory and managerial positions.

Mrs. Victoria Garvin, secretary of the Council, in a report based on a survey of 16 large hotels, pointed out that "nine out of 10 Negro workers are hired only as maids, dishwashers, handymen, pantry assistants, laundry workers and housemen."

In detailing to the 200 union and community delegates the extent to which racism dominated the personnel policy of one of New York's largest industries, Mrs. Garvin revealed that:

• There are only six Negro maintenance employes — "highest paid in the industry" — out of "525 workers employed in all hotels surveyed." Most of these work as handymen.

• There is not one Negro worker among the 2,400 white collar workers, despite the fact that "thousands of Negro women have acquired experience and are being trained for this type of work."

• Only 124 Negroes are hired in hotel dining rooms of the 4,745 now working. And in no case is there a Negro captain, headwaiter or supervisory employe.

• "There is not a single Negro" among the "800 bartenders employed in 94 downtown hotels."

• No more than four Negroes out of 580 employes work in the

(Continued on Page 4)

WE THANK OUR READERS

. . . for packing Yugoslav Hall Friday night and making our first forum of the season—on the election results—a highly successful evening.

NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL TO HEAR JOB VICTORY REPORTS

DETROIT, Nov. 16.—Victories in the fight against job discrimination at Sears, Roebuck branches in Cleveland, San Francisco and Newark will be among accomplishments to be reviewed in the convention of the Negro Labor Council, which will be held here Nov. 21-23.

Attention will also be focused on the Council's drive to win employment for Negroes in the airlines and railroad industries, and on the problem created by runaway shops that rave left thousands of Negroes jobless in northern cities.

Convention sessions will be held at Cleveland's Municipal Auditorium following a Friday night meeting at the St. Matthews Mthodist Church, East 35th and Scovill streets, where council president William Hood will deliver the keynote address.

Gerson to Debate Smith Act Trials At Yale Forum

Simon W. Gerson, legislative director of the New York State Communist Party, recently acquitted in the New York Smith Act trial, will be the guest speaker in a Yale University Political Union debate over the Smith Act prosecutions.

The debate will be held in Yale's Strathcona Hall in New Haven, Conn., tonight (Monday) at 7:30.

Yale Political Union members invited Gerson to speak on the question: "Resolved, that the Government Should Cease the Prosecution of Communist under the Smith Act." Members of the union will debate with Gerson, the first Communist to be invited before the nonpartisan political forum since the end of World War II.

Since his acquittal, Gerson has been on a nationwide speaking tour under the auspices of the Citizens Defense Emergency Conference, 401 Broadway, New York, an organization of Americans of varied political opinions who are opposed to the Smith Act.

Nelson Says People Will Reject Court Ruling in 'Sedition' Case

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 16.—"This Steel Trust decision will not stand," said Steve Nelson, when he heard that the Pennsylvania Superior Court had rejected his appeal against his barbarous sentence to 20 years on fake charges of "sedition." "I have every reason to be confident of the future," said this veteran working-class leader, who will be 50 years old Dec. 26.

"Resentment is rising against these witchhunting frameups. This is shown by the increasingly friendly attitude of the steel workers and electrical industry workers, who are reading the Civil Rights Congress leaflets on our case at mill gates. It is also shown by the thousands of wires and letters and telephone calls to District Attorney James Malone at the Allegheny County Courthouse and Gov. John S. Fine at the State Capitol at Harrisburg, Pa. These wires, letters and telephone calls are demanding my release on bail, while I appeal my case to the State Supreme Court.

"The people are sick of the war in Korea, which we were opposing when we were arrested and framed. The peace movement is rising, and the fight for peace is also a fight for civil liberties at home."

Nelson wasn't told about the court's decision until he met his co-defendants, Ben Careathers, William Alebrtson, Irving Weissman and James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer, in Federal Court the next day.

They met as the prospective jurors, who will try them in the Federal Smith Act case, were reading the newspaper stories of the Superior Court's prejudicial opinion.

These prospective jurors are a middle-aged, elderly and middle-class group. They were recommended for jury service by judges, prosecutors, Chambers of Commerce and American Legion officials and other reactionary figures.

The number of trade unionists among the 135 panel members can be counted on four fingers.

The number of possible Klansmen, local Legion officials, supporters of the "Americans Battling Communism" society, etc., is a secret, however. Judge Wm. Alvah Stewart refused to ask the jurors if they belonged to any of these outfits, as the defense requested. He asks them, however, if they have ever had anything to do with the Civil Rights Congress, the Labor Youth League, the Communist Party and other progressive organizations. The prosecutor requests him to ask these questions. This ruling tends to screen out any possible anti-fascists while protecting possible fascists. Defense attorney Edises is protesting.

Nine jurors have been examined so far. Of these three have been rejected for Government connections— two being retired postal service workers and the third the wife of another postal worker.

Three others have been rejected for openly expressed prejudice.

Furriers Aid Labor Bazaar

The Fur Joint Board Executive has endorsed the Annual Labor Bazaar of the American Labor Party.

Committees have been set up to collect skins, already made up coats, stoles, scarves, muffs, and mittens. Members of the machine Local of the Joint Board are also collecting merchandise. They have been shipping kitchen cabinets and sewing machines to the bazaar warehouse.

The committees are headed by Sol Friedman, Lou Weiss, Guido DePrisco, Murray Heisler and Sam Potashin.

Bar U.S. Gov't Opposition To Cease-Fire

(Continued from Page 3)

ed by Oregan's Governor Charles Sprague of the U.S. delegation in the Ad Hoc Political Committee Saturday morning. Sprague tried to block UN action that would expose and condemn the Union of South Africa. Sprague said the U.S. delegation would vote against the Union of South Africa's motion challenging the competence of the UN to discuss apartheid in South Africa, but would vote for amendments to the 18-state Arab-Asian resolution calling for a commission to study the situation in South Africa and report to the eighth General Assembly.

The amendments specified by Sprague were sponsored jointly by the Scandinavian bloc and, instead of providing for a commission to study the situation in South Africa, would empower the General Assembly to declare that in a multi-racial society respect for human rights and the peaceful development of a unified community are best assured when patterns of legislation and practice are directed towards ensuring equality before the law of all persons, and when economic, social, cultural and political participation of all racial groups is on a basis of equality. The Assembly would then call on all member states to conform to such principles.

"It calls on all members — not just one — to bring their policies into conformity with Charter principles and obligations," said Sprague, referring to the Scandinavian proposal and ignoring the fact that this was done in Resolution 103 of the first General Assembly. Earlier, Sprague had said: "My delegation is exceedingly reluctant in this gathering of the nations to point an accusing finger at this member state (South Africa) and does not intend to do so."

In a press conference following his speech, Sprague was all for "tolerance" and said that "somebody might point out that in our country we still have discrimination." He emphasized that the UN was only a "forum" which could not act in such matters, He did not deny that the suppression of the people in South Africa had "repercussions reaching even into the United States and arousing keen feeling here." But he sided with the Australian view that this was "not immediately provoking war."

Sprague, pressed further on his views, admitted that the events in South Africa were a "potential" threat to the peace. He explained that the "threat comes from the passive resistence movement," that is, from African people, not from the Malanazi regime.

The impression left by his remarks was that while the U. S. Government was ready with words to deplore racist practices, it continues in deeds to promote them, and, in the case of South Africa, to block any action aimed at exposing and condemning them. It was noted, moreover, that Sprague's emphasis on the "forum" character of the UN conflicted with the emphasis on the UN's powers to act for peace given by U.S. spokesmen seeking to enflame and extend provocations against the Socialist powers.

AFL Typo Union Rejects Assessment

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 16. — (FP).—Inlt.• Typographical Union (AFL) members in a nationwide referendum have rejected a proposed 2½ percent assessment on individual earnings to replenish the union's depleted defense fund. Treas. Don Hurd said the vote was 44,344 to 26,463 to reject.

Wall St. Now Talks Openly Of Colonialism as Its Best Bet

By Labor Research Association

AS AMERICAN CAPITALISM'S overseas investments and interests multiply, the concept of empire is treated more and more attentively in the U. S. commercial and financial press.

For instance, Barron's financial weekly (10/27) stated: "Colonialism Is a Better Bet Than U. N. Intervention." It added: ". . . those Americans who are forever talking of the evils of empire are unconsciously, if not consciously, talking the 'anti-imperialist' lingo of Lenin and Stalin."

The U. S. delegation to the United Nations apparently agrees with Barron's, for the delegation almost always sides with the colonial bloc (Britain, France, Netherlands, Belgium and South Africa). It recently voted to dissolve a special committee which is supposed to report on economic, social and educational conditions in underdeveloped lands. (In this instance, the anti-colonialism forces defeated the imperialist powers 40-12.)

In the past, and even occasionally at the present time, U.S. imperialists have participated in the game of anti-colonialism when it was a question of Britain's, or France's, or some other country's colonial empire. At such times, the American aim is to move in and take over, when and if the colony breaks away from its old ruler.

Today, this game is becoming increasingly dangerous for U.S. imperialism, because it already has a substantial empire of its own and its penetration into other long-established colonial empires is very great. When U.S. oil monopolies support Iran in her nationalization conflict with Britain in order to break into that once-exclusive British preserve, they are setting a precedent that might cause trouble for themselves in Venezuela, to mention just one country in which they have predominant influence in the oil industry.

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U. S. MONOPOLISTS no longer believe anti-colonialism is a proper attitude. The new, 100 percent "American attitude" to empire is illustrated by Fortune magazine, in a recent article about the Belgian Congo. It points out: "One place where the news is good is the mineral-rich Belgian Congo. Its colonial system, progressive paternalism, is paying off for both 'imperialists' and 'natives'."

How it is paying off for the imperialists needs no further elaboration. Some of the dividends the people of the Congo are receiving are listed by Fortune. "Here no Bantu (African—LRA) has any political rights and, apart from a few priests, none has been to a European university." (Fortune, 11/'52). This arrangement leads Fortune to conclude that ". . . the Congo colonial system is in running order."

Hand in hand with this new respect for colonialism that American Big Business is developing and propagating, is a fierce hostility to those misguided people who believe in national independence. The New York Times (11/10) weighed in editorially on this theme: "The magic phrase is 'national sovereignty,' and even such an enlightened statesman as Prime Minister Nehru goes on pressing the much-discredited theory that if only all Asian and African dependencies had 'national sovereignty' everything would soon be fine in this best of all possible worlds."

The Times concludes: "There can be no such thing as supporting 'national sovereignty' as if it were an absolute, immutable, eternal right in any and all circumstances."

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NATURALLY, spokesmen for imperialism regard as unsuitable for their purpose the nationism which defends the rights of peoples to enjoy their own resources for their own benefit. The U. S. diplomats of today speak out for internationalism, but they mean something very different from a genuine internationalism based on equality of all nations.

Internationalism as interpreted by U. S. corporations (who will make the foreign policy of the U. S. under Eisenhower as under Truman) is the right to extract raw materials at minimum cost in all parts of the globe, and to sell back manufactured articles at monopoly prices. It is an internationalism based on empire and is more and more resisted by all independence-loving peoples.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

A Memo to Readers Of This Column

WITHOUT SOLITICATION from me, a number of readers have responded to the paper's fund appeal with contributions credited to this column. Thus E. G., a former member of our staff came personally with $5. S.W. brought $2. B.W. brought $5 which she wanted split between Abner Berry's column and mine, in honor of her mother. Pat from Jamaica sent $1 "for our paper." Mrs. and Mrs. A. S. gave Lester Rodney first place in their affections, but sent $2 for me. A reader who wanted to be called "Brooklyn" asked that $10 be credited to this column. "From the sun-baked hills of the Middle West" came $5, and a reminder that another $5 had been sent earlier, with the words: "The paper must continue." And a sheet of stationery from H. M. contained three $20 bills for a "fine paper." Some anonymous reader sent another $10 through M.A. And an old personal friend and fellow-journalist covering the United Nations handed me two 10-spots. Then this week I received a letter enclosing a $10 note from a Springfield, Mass., veteran of the 29th Infantry Division who wrote:

"My outfit, the 29th, was in the anti-fascist war from Omaha Beach to the Elbe River. Let me tell you, I never expected to find the same Nazi ideas right here in my own country and in the highest government circles." This reader enclosed a clipping of the Associated Press story about the 4,000 Nazis coming here under the McCarran immigration law.

"And now, on Armistice Day," he wrote, "I read the attached news item and I am more ashamed of these things that are happening in our country. . . . . I enclose a contribution in memory of a comrade killed in a Nazi artillery barrage. I met him in Tavistock, England, where we trained for the invasion of the 'impregnable Atlantikwall.' He was a young man, not interested in politics like most of us Americans. We had many things of common interest—we each had a wife and baby waiting for us, we liked writing and journalism, we liked life. His death was one of the many things that led me into a study of history and political economy and finally into active struggle against the Korean war and for world peace. We young Americans learned many things in World War II; and one of these things was that the Nazis (like all other fascists) were always the biggest slanderers and the most vicious enemies of Communism. How can we approve the political policy of jailing American Communists and the welcome of former Nazis. Fascists, and Falangists—actions that are part of the war policy of the U. S. government in 1952?"

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NOT ALL THE contributors sent such a letter as this one. But the feelings which stirred them, I feel reasonably certain, are similar to those of the 29th Infantry vet.

Such feelings, and the kind of human beings they represent, are the guarantee of the eventual victory of this paper's struggle for peace and a government in our country of, by and for the people, that is, a people's government. They are the guarantee, I believe, that there will always be in our country The Worker and the Daily Worker, no matter how difficult the money situation or how frenziedly repressive the attacks by the moneybags and their hirelings, who fancy the silencing of these voices will make it easier to stifle every voice opposing their drive to destroy all democratic rights and to drag our country through world war to disaster.

To write for The Worker and the Daily Worker is always a source of deep personal satisfaction, many times tempered, I must confess, by the painful awareness of inadequacies and weaknesses of one's work. Then, on receiving such expressions of confidence, the satisfaction is deepened, and the awareness of shortcomings infused with stronger resolve to end them. For both these sentiments, this columnist is grateful.

Open Drive On Job Bias In Hotels

(Continued from Page 3)

banquet department of 15 large hotels.

• Out of 5,300 kitchen employes only 330 are Negroes who work mainly as dishwashtrs, pantry assistants and similar jobs, being practically barred as chefs, bakers and cooks.

• Some 900 Negro women are hired in the housekeeping department of New York hotels out of 2,800, but are never upgraded from maids to supervisory positions. The Pieere, Ambassador and St. Regis hotels do not hire Negro maids at all.

• Three out of five hotels do not hire Negroes as "front service" workers (bellmen, elevator operators, etc) and those who hire Negroes have all-Negro crews, "except for the captain, who is white." The Hotel Pierre restricts its Negro elevator men to the service elevators.

• No hotel hires a Negro as a watchman, detective or guard.

COMPLAINTS FILED

The survey also revealed that hotels violated both the minimum wage law and the State Law Against Discrimination. Some 103 complaints were lodged with the State Commission Against Discrimination last year, it was reported, and in 68 cases the cahrge of discrimination was verified and "adjusted," according to SCAD. But the facts show, Mrs. Garvin continued, that hotel owners were still violating the job rights of Negroes and Puerto Ricans.

It was brought out in the report and discussion that wages for workers in the hotel industry were lower than for any other group, because workers had not challenged sufficiently the racist hiring policies. Hotel workers have average weekly earnings of $46.02, while figures in other industries range from $55.18 in retail trade to $89.60 in transit. The differential between white and Negro in the hotel industry amounted to $56.55 for the highest paid white workers and $36.56 for the highest paid Negro worker.

HOTELS IN SURVEY

The hotels included in the survey were, Waldorf-Astoria, New Yorker, Commodore, Statler, Biltmore, Plaza, Astor, Roosevelt, St. Regis, McAlpin, Savoy Plaza, Pierre, St. Moritz, Lexington, Vanderbilt and the Ambassador. Ownership of these hotels, the Council document showed, was shared by some of the most powerful Wall Street combinations such as, the New York Central Railroad, New York Telephone Co., the real estate firm of Bing and Bing, Bowery Savings Bank, New York Life Insurance Co.

The Council plans to use trade union action combined with pressure on state agencies and a general mass campaign to win the support of civic an dcommunity groups.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers Non Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	$4.75	$8.00	$14.00
Daily Worker Only	4.00	7.00	12.00
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Daily Worker Only	4.50	8.00	14.00
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Daily Worker PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954 Cable Address "Daily Wk" New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dermer; *Secretary-Treasurer*—Charles J. Hendley

DEATH AND McCARRANISM

ONLY A McCARRANITE could pin a "leftist" label on Abraham H. Feller. Feller, adviser to UN Secretary General Trygve Lie and General Counsel of the UN, had even been one of the first to propose UN sanction of the illegal invasion of Korea.

But Feller was not immune to McCarran's dragnet. He had once been associated with the New Deal. As general counsel of the UN it was his responsibility to resist the McCarran Committee's unlawful witchhunting "investigation" of "subversion" in the UN.

For these reasons he incurred the wrath of Washington's witchhunters and they went after him also. The witchhunters include members of Truman's Administration. Feller had been questioned by Roy Cohn of Attorney General McGranery's staff.

He found the strain too much. On Thursday afternoon, he plunged to his death from his twelfth floor apartment on Central Park West.

Trygve Lie declared immediately that Feller's attempts to block "indiscriminate smears and exaggerated charges had placed him under a long and serious strain. The terrible tragedy of his death today is the result."

The New York Times pointed out in its report on Feller's suicide that members of the UN Secretariat feel that the McCarran gang "has not confined itself to a search for employes guilty of espionage or of subversive activities, or for members of the Communist Party, but actually is on the trail of all with a Left Wing or New Deal background."

How many more tragic smears, frameups and deaths must it take for America to realize that "anti-Communism" can never be anything else but a smokescreen for the destruction of democracy? It has just added Feller to its toll of victims. There was also Harry Dexter White, of the Treasury Department, who died of a heart attack after a grilling by the House Un-Americans. There was Lawrence Duggan, of the State Department, hounded to death during the Hiss witchhunt. The death sentence for Edith and Julius Rosenberg is part of the same system of frameups and smears.

The Un-Americans, the McCarrans and McCarthys now demand that the UN itself be subjected to the McCarran brand of "loyalty." One member of the McCarran Committee even demanded that the UN be evicted from the U.S. unless it bows to McCarranite edicts.

These actions are disgracing the name of our country throughout the world. They are hacking away and destroying the hard-earned liberties of our nation. And the cornerstone of this assault is the attack upon the rights of Communists.

End the witchhunts now! Stop the Smith Act prosecutions of Communist and working class leaders, and fire all those now imprisoned under this and similar laws! Halt the deportation drives! Free the Rosenbergs!

THE RIGHT TO BAIL

NINE NON-CITIZENS are being held in jail without bail, victims of McCarranism. Eight men are on Ellis Island in New York harbor and one woman is in Crown Point County jail at Crown Point, Ind.

The circumstances are that these non-citizens, arrested in deportation proceedings solely because of their political beliefs, had all been released on bail following their arrest.

In October, the Attorney General cancelled bail and sent them to jail.

The right to bail was fought for—and won—by the American people. It was put into the Bill of Rights at their insistence because they feared the threat of unlimited jailing without bail.

The Walter-McCarran Law which goes into effect on Dec. 24, 1952, flouts the basic traditional right to bail. It gives to the Attorney General—one man—discretion to grant, deny or cancel existing bail in deportation proceedings.

In the case of the nine, the Attorney General canceled bail even before the law went into effect, giving clear notice that Walter-McCarran is to be used in its fullest infamy when it goes into effect.

Denial of bail in the cases of nine non-citizens presents a challenge to the American people which cannot go unanswered. The right to bail—pending final judgment against a person has been weakened. If non-citizens can be denied bail pending deportation proceedings, then the whole of the American people best beware lest denial of that basic right encompasses all.

THE NEW ALIEN AND SEDITION LAW (1)

'Foreign-Born'?—40 Million of Our People Hit by New Racism

By PETTIS PERRY

MILLIONS OF OUR CITIZENS do not clearly understand the meaning to America of the fact that a new and vicious immigration law, the McCarran-Walter law, goes into effect Dec. 24, Christmas eve.

In fact, it is still unfortunately true that even in the progressive and trade union movement itself there is far too little understanding of what the so-called "question of the foreign born" means to the national struggle against fascism and war.

The struggles of labor and the Negro people are of course crucial to the defense of democracy and peace.

But the tactics of Big Business reaction in relation to the foreign-born are the least understood phase of this broad national struggle of all the people to defend democracy and avert a third world war.

It is the purpose of these three articles to help clarify this issue so the whole anti-fascist, anti-war struggle can be strengthened greatly.

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FOR THE PAST twelve years, millions of foreign-born Americans have been under increasing attack. The Smith Act of 1940 contained not only the now-notorious "thought-control" sections concerning "teaching and advocacy"; they also provided for foreign-born a system of Gestapo-like passports, with the need to report each year where they live. Many active progressives and trade unionists have had to submit to this humiliation as if they were criminals or potential criminals. Hundreds of militant foreign-born workers have been arrested under this section, with others deported during the past few years.

The attack on democracy was widened by the passage of the McCarran Act. This Act grants the Attorney General the right to grant or deny bail; the right to cancel bail for any "deportable alien." This is part of a wide move to deeply undermine the constitutional liberties of all Americans by first destroying them for foreign-born, then for naturalized citizens of foreign birth or extraction, and then for the rest of the people.

•

TOO MANY PEOPLE have been thinking: "It's too bad that 3,500,000 people are harassed like this but what can I do about it."

Others would argue: "Isn't it surprising that so and so who has been in this country 10 or 20 years has not yet become a citizen."

These attitudes served as a sort of disorganizing factor in the interests of the ruling class. It held back the labor movement and the broad masses generally. It blinded them to the absolute necessity of developing a broad mass movement in the defense of the foreign born of our country, which must be understood as integrally related to the defense of the democratic rights of all citizens, native-born or naturalized.

Little did most people realize that for all progressives among the foreign born every conceivable obstacle has been placed in their path of acquiring citizenship. Most people don't know either that it was simple and still is simple for any fascist or reactionary emigre and pro-fascist to become a citizen of the U. S. with the full cooperation of all law enforcement officers, the Immigration Service, the Department of Justice and every court in this land. But people who are supposed to be guilty of so-called "subversive" activities are not accorded any such respect as this.

Who are the "subversives" according to reaction? Anyone who has ever fought militantly for progressive trade unionism—that is subversive. Anybody who has cried out for equality and full citizenship rights for the Negro people—that is subversive. Anybody, native born or foreign born, who demands the outlawing of the Ku Klux Klan, anti-Semitism, the defense of the Mexican-Americans or Puerto Rican people—are subversive. All of those who today demand that our country remain at peace, that our country adopt a peace policy are subversive.

Anyone believing in any of these objectives, if foreign-born, is subject to persecution under both sections of the Smith Act and under the McCarran Act. Under the Smith Act they can be indicted for a so-called "conspiracy." They can likewise be deported if they are found guilty or if acquitted, can also be deported.

These are some of the real dangers to the democratic rights of all people at the present time.

(To Be Continued)

California Negro Doctor Got Big White Vote

OAKLAND, Cal., Nov. 13.—Dr. Bolivar B. Moore, the Negro physician who waged a vigorous campaign for the county board of supervisors, received substantial support from white sections of his district, the Independent Progressive Party reports.

The IPP, which concentrated its precinct work in Moore's behalf in the predominantly white sections of the fifth supervisorial district east of San Pablo Ave., said he carried several such precincts.

Dr. Moore polled 15,432 votes to 22,170 for the entrenched white incumbent, Clifford Wixson.

The fifth district, although it includes a substantial section of the West Oakland Negro ghetto, is so gerrymandered that a Negro candidate faces an uphill battle.

A sizeable section of the ghetto is gerrymandered out of the fifth district, while a considerable white section west of College Ave. and Broadway is included.

Precinct No. 1082 in that area, the IPP office said, with a polling place at 56th and San Pablo, returned 81 votes for Moore and 61 for Wixson.

Precinct 1058 in the same area showed 50 votes for Moore and 24 for Wixson. Precinct 1030 gave Moore 120 votes to Wixson's 83.

IPP spokesmen said they were confident further precincts would confirm this trend and show that where IPP canvassers worked intensively for Moore in white neighborhoods, good results were obtained.

Wage Freeze

(Coninued from Page 1)

pointemnt with many employers who, although professing to desire a "spirit of cooperation and understanding" with labor, take a different attitude when their own profits are touched.

CHANGE URGED

He asked whether the time has not arrived for those employers "to work decisively within the business organizations to which they belong for a change in attitude."

"Even now, as this report is being written," continues the report, "there are reliable reports in Washington that the NAM and the Chamber of Commerce, in the hope of a Republican victory on Nov. 4 are plotting and conspiring to devise new and stringent amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act."

The Taft-Hartley Act, even as administered under the Truman administration, proved to be an effective instrument for blocking organization in the South, Murray noted. As an example on its effect on theCIO, he reported that of 2,524 bargaining elections in which the CIO participated, the CIO won only 1,348, a less favorable proportion than had been the case in pre-Taft-Hartley years.

He added that the percentage of elections lost by unions under Taft-Hartley "continued to steadily increase."

"Thanks to Taft-Hartley two thirds of the nation's workers remain today unorganized," wrote Murray.

The late CIO head reiterated support for the Truman foreign policy, including the holdup of a truce agreement on the prisoners of war issue.

He called for action in the coming Congress on civil rights legislation.

The Walter-McCarran Immigration Law, which goes into effect Christmas Eve, "contains," he said, "many provisions which perpetuate racial discrimination, create many unreasonable new grounds for exclusion, deportation and loss of citizenship and authorize arbitrary 'star-chamber' administrative practices while weakening judicial review."

The CIO's executive board, held here immediately after the funeral of Murray, in releasing Murray's last report for publication, also directed the remaining CIO officers to prepare a supplementary report for the Dec. 1 convention. Presumably that report will give some indication of perspective for the CIO organization in the light of the new political situation.

In the meantime, a behind-the-scenes battle was raging among the CIO's leaders over filling the vacancy left by Murray.

The leaders of the steel union, of which Murray was also president, have temporarily agreed to name secretary-treasurer MacDonald acting president.

According to an announcement by the union after a meeting of its 35-man executive board. It was decided to recommend to the membership that they elect MacDonald for the steel union's presidency; James Thimmes to be retained for the vice-presidency, and I. W. Abel, now regional director of the Canton, O., area, as secretary-treasurer.

Murray died as the steel locals were submitting nominations for general officers. There was no contest because Murray's reelection was taken for granted. But in view of his death, a contest may develop.

Rank and filers in the union are by no means enthusiastic for MacDonald, according to opinions of steel workers, expressed to this writer during the week.

The fact that MacDonald does not come from the steel mills or any other shops, and had inclinations in an entirely different direction, is held against him.

MacDonald was a Carnegie Tech drama student and was on the point of taking a job as an assistant film director when Murray induced him to stay as secretary-treasurer of the union. He had been an aide to Murray since 1922.

According to the Sun-Telegraph (Hearst) here, Warner Bros. offered MacDonald the job of assistant film director.

The CIO's brief executive board meeting here Friday was taken up mainly with eulogies of Murray. In his speech Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, and "peacemaker" warned of the great danger for the CIO if the struggle over the presidency divides it.

"Not all who surround us are friends and we must be on our guard," said Potofsky. "We have political and industrial enemies who would tear us down, sap our strength, divide and conquer if they could."

Rosenbergs

(Continued from Page 3)

guest of the Marine, Cooks and Stewards, to 500 more at fine mass meetings, in Tacoma and Ballingham, too. "There were new people in these audiences," Patterson said. "People who have decided to join our fight to save democracy and through it peace."

In Burbank, Cal., 125 professional people listened to Patterson on the Rosenberg case. In the Embassy Hall in Los Angeles a crowd of more than 800 heard the message with enthusiasm. Fifty-two AFL members of machinist and building trade locals heard him at a special meeting on the Smith Act and the Rosenbergs. "This was one of the most inspiring of all my meetings," Patterson said. "It shows that we have not understood how ready the labor movement is among the rank and file to join the fight for America's liberties. We need a new orientation on the trade unions, the backbone of democracy."

• • •

EFFORTS TO terrorize communities away from his meetings failed. In Oakland, FBI and Legion pressure failed to halt a meeting at a leading public school which was chaired by longshore union leader Jeff Kibre.

In Vallejo, despite great intimidation, two leading white doctors gave a reception for Patterson, attended by five white ministers, and 250 came to the Baptist Church in defiance of newspaper threats of all kinds.

In San Francisco, Patterson spoke to 350 people at the Macedonian Baptist Church, where Mrs. Oleta Yates, Smith Act victim, was chairman; to a Marine Cooks and Stewards membership meeting of 250, where 52 members for the CRC were obtained.

In San Francisco, Rev. Robert L. Turner lifted up his hands to the altar, Patterson said, "and prayed to God that he reach his hands out to save the Rosenbergs and the freedom of America which faces execution along with them. America is fighting back. That is the message my trip taught me. Let our friends know it in their struggles."

Myles Lane

(Continued from Page 1)

Murphy. "I knew him well," the underworld boss said of the man who, before he became a judge, had been appointed Police Commissioner to "clean up" the link between New York police and the mobs!

"Luchese admitted being invited by Murphy to a Friendly Sons of St. Patrick Dinner. "I saw him when he became police commissioner at his home to congratulate him," he said.

Concerning Saypol, who conducted the frame-up trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the Luchese transcript revealed an evident desire by the gang boss to cover up. At one hearing the questioning on Saypol went as follows:

Q. Do you know Irving M. Saypol?

A. Yes, I know of him.

Q. How did you come to know him? Who introduced you?

A. I don't recall ever being introduced to him.

But the transcript showed that at a subsequent inquiry, when asked the same question, Luchese replied:

"Yes, I know Mr. Saypol. I believe I made a mistake when I said I didn't."

Further questioning revealed that Judge Saypol was more than just a casual acquaintance of Luchese's.

The transcript reading continued:

Q. Did (Judge) Murphy ever visit you at your home?

Luchese had first aid No, then said "He was to my home once," then added that Mr. and Mrs. Murhpy and his family had occasionally dined together.

When he visited Murphy's home to congratulate him on the police commissioner appointment, he said, the radio was going full blast and "there was lot of noise about the trouble," referring evidently to the crime-police tieup then becoming public knowledge. "And we talked about that," Luchese said.

At this point in the revelations about Judge Murphy, Commission Chairman Joseph M. Proskauer interrupted Matthews, who was reading the transcript, asking: "What is the purpose of reading all that? You've already indicated something about Murphy." Turning to the press, Proskauer said: "I want it understood that just because a man like Judge Murphy's is mentioned here it is no reflection on him or other reputable citizens."

Reporters looked up, some startled and some angry, for here was the most dramatic testimony of the hearings to date.

CORRERTION

Several words were dropped out of a paragraph in the Sunday Worker crime commission account. The paragraph should have read:

"Lane's administrative assistant, Chakalian, testifying before the reading of the Luchese transcript, admitted having been the friend of the underworld figure for 20 years."

Also, State Supreme Court Justice Irving M. Saypol was incorrectly termed "Federal judge."

AUTO PAY CUTS LOOM, AS PROFITS MAINTAIN PEAK

DETROIT, Nov. 16. — Wage recuts of one and possibly two cents an hour loom for over 1,000,000 auto workers as the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics claimed that living costs showed a decline.

Company profits, however, continued their all-time high.

General Motors reported a profit for the first nine months of 1952 of $387,000,000 after taxes and Chrysler $57,000,000, Ford admitted there was over 600,000,000 in its tax free Ford foundation.

The auto workers wages are tied to an escalator clause until 1955 by the no-strike contract signed by Walter Reuther, UAW president.

The news of the BLS index lent impetus for swifter action to reopen the five-year contracts. The UAW has presented Ford, Chrysler and GM with demands for economic readjustments that ask that 21 cents of the 26 cents gotten since 1950 from the escalator clauses be added to the workers' base rate of pay; that one penny be added to the annual improvement factor, and that pensions be raised.

The two largest local unions in the UAW Ford 600, which speaks for 6,700 members, and Chevrolet 659 in Flint, have asked the executive board and Reuther to up the demands on the corporations. They want a 20-cent an hour increase and a $200 a month pension on Dec. 2.

Fund Drive

(Coninued from Page 1)

N.J., who has been following the Worker for the past four months, sends $5, believes we "fill the vital function of publishing information hard or impossible to obtain otherwise," but feels we ought to give a complete account of the Rosenberg frameup. More money is promised.

A reader sends $5 contribution by a food worker who does not read the paper regularly but recognizes its "sterling qualities."

A Brooklyn "working family" sends us $10, a gift for their first, or "paper," wedding aniversary, so "we are naturally sending it to guarantee the future of our favorite paper."

There are many contributors who promise more soon. A couple of Brooklyn readers enclose $5 and say laconically, "sending along another $5 in another mail"; a student couple sends five, promises more, and before we've had a chance to acknowledge we note two more $2 contributors; there is a $1 contribution as a "first instalment" and a promise of something each week until the end of the fund campaign. This one is for George Morris.

THE CONTEST IS EXTENDED
MORE TIME TO WORK ON YOUR GARMENT

MILL END IMPORT, a budget wise, imported FABRIC SHOP which is servicing readers of this paper is sponsoring a wonderful SEWING CONTEST—you make your own garment—for your own use. The PRIZES for the BEST MADE GARMENT, which is sure to appeal to the many smart readers "who sew their own clothes" and save.

THE EASY RULES are:

1—Your fabric, of your own choice must be purchased at Mill Ends before Monday, Dec. 8.
2—You must clip this story to the sales check with your purchase.
3—You can make a dress, suit, coat, evening gown, slacks or negligee.
4—Blouse or skirt alone will not be accepted, only if the two are combined as an ensemble.
5—One complete hour of sewing of your garment must be done with all contestants on a night when winner of the contest will be judged.
6—JUDGING WILL BE DONE ON MONDAY, DEC. 22, place to be announced.
7—GARMENTS will be judged on Workmanship, Finishing Touches, Fit and Work.

*Neither Quality or Quantity of fabric will be judged.

PRIZES:
1—Best made garment will be given SUIT — your own choice of fabric — our tailor will make it up for you.
2—A piece of suiting of your own choice.
3—Silk of your own choice for dress or gown.
4—Silk for a dress — we choose this.
Panel of 5 Judges—2 Modists, 2 Dressmakers from factories, 1 Representative from the Daily Worker.

NO EMPLOYEE OF THE DAILY WORKER STAFF OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE ELIGIBLE, NOR ANY EMPLOYEE OF MILL END IMPORTS.

MILL END IMPORTS — 799 B'WAY — ROOM 206

WE MOURN THE LOSS
of our beloved Comrade
MOLLY
and extend our heartfelt sympathy to her family
—Sunnyside Section, Queens

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO SHARE

WILL share my handsome downtown apt. with woman, references, or rent a room without use of apt. All modern conveniences. Write Box 410, Daily Worker.

OFFERED FOR SALE

ATTRACTIVE RUGS, 9 x 12. New and Used; also large stock carpets slightly used, red, green, blue, plain and figured; especially suitable for stairs, halls and foyers. $3 and $4 per yards. Broadway Carpet Service, 1968 Amsterdam Ave., N.Y.C. (at 157th St.).

APPLIANCES

PORTABLE SEWING MACHINE — round bobin—Reg. $99.95. Spec. $69.95—price includes home instruction and service with 20 year guarantee. Full set of attachments. Standard Brand Distr., 143 Fourth Avenue (13th-14th St.) GR 3-7819. Free 30 min. Parking.

SOMETHING NEW!
ANTIQUE JEWELRY
AT BUDGET PRICES
STANDARD BRAND DISTRIBUTORS
143 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts.)
GR 3-7819

POSITIONS WANTED

SECRETARY, young, 10 years legal, conscientious, hard worker, downtown $75. Box, 405 Daily Worker.

DRESSMAKING assistant—5 years experience wants to learn trade as apprentice with dressmaker in shop or with designer in factory. Box 409, Daily Worker.

SERVICES

(Upholsterers)

CALL HYacinth 8-7887 for sofa, rewebbed, relined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPIKE'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7707.

EAST COAST MOVING AND STORAGE, padded van, reasonable rates, prompt, courteous and experienced service. LU 4-7104.

DO YOUR
XMAS SHOPPING
of Imported Linens
This Month and Save
Sale on now at
STANLEY THEATRE
586 7th Ave.
A large selection of Table Cloths, Sets with Napkins, Kitchen Towels, Guest Towels, Pillow Cases in all colors and sizes.
Bring this coupon and you will get a 10% reduction on all items

Shopper's Guide

Insurance

CARL JACK R.
BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3826

Moving and Storage

MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 7th St. near 3rd Ave.
GR 7-2457
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE

Restaurants

JADE MOUNTAIN
Air-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
Bet. 12 and 13 Sts. — GR [illegible]
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & [illegible]

"My Song Is for All Men"

By PETER BLACKMAN

(An Excerpt)

My song is for all men Jew Greek Russian
Communist pagan Christian Hindu Muslim Pole
Parsee
And since my song is for all men
More than most I must state a case for the black
man.

I have wandered with the men of Devon over
the Devon
hills
Conned
thought
with Milton
where low
voices drift
through time
buoying
music over
death and
forgetfulness
I have
wandered
beyond to
distant
Caucasia
Skirting my
wonder of
blood wined
in the beauty
Of Green
mountains
hemmed by blue waters on Georgia's coast

PETER BLACKMAN

I have listened to debate in London and Moscow
Prague Paris and many another town.
I have heard statement confused or insistent
patient or fretted facing a claim
And ever the claim was the same
"This is my own" the voices repeated "my hands
have built it.
It is my very own. Show us your fruiting."
Let me then bring mine own
This is mine own. I state a claim for the black man

I am the black man
I hide with pigmies in the hot depth of the forest
that is Africa's girdle
I am the Zulu striding hot storm over the brown
whispering veldt
that rides in my blood like a battle

I am the Ashanti I fold my strength in the beaten
gold
of a stool shaped for immortals
I am the Nilotic standing one-legged for my rest
I am the Hyskos escaped out of Egypt and become
king of Ruandi
I am the miner baring the wealth of South Africa
I hold the fate of the world in my hands in the
uranium pits of the Congo
I am no more the man of Zambesi than I am the
man of Limpopo

Peter Blackman, author of the poem, 'My Song Is for All Men,' recently issued by International Publishers, was born in Barbados, British West Indies, in 1909. The Negro poet, who intended to become a minister of the Anglican Church, began his education on that island. In 1933, he went to England to continue studying for the ministry.

In 1937, he traveled in West Africa, and since then he has lived in England.

In 1948, Blackman was a delegate to the international Congress of Intellectuals in Wroclaw, Poland. The following year, along with Paul Robeson, he was invited to the Soviet Union to take part in the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Pushkin, the great Russian poet of Negro ancestry.

"As 'My Song for All Men' shows, Blackman draws his inspiration from the impact of the African peoples upon the future of the world. He has been deeply influenced in his work by American Negro writers and poets, especially those of the 1930's. He considers this contribution to the English-speaking tradition of immeasurable importance to the peoples of the world.

I am no less the man from the mountains of
Kavirando than I am the warrior bred of
the Masai
I am as much Ibo as I am Yoruba
I am all that is Africa I reach out to embrace
those who have left me
I dig cane-holes in hot West Indian islands
I run donkeyman on trampships plying from
Cardiff
I wear a red cap on all North American railroad
stations
I bring rough hands calloused in the tumult of
weariness
Strong-boned not given to prayer force strained
to hard bruising
Bearing rough burdens to enrich men in England
America France Holland Brazil. I work for
my bread.

I am Paul Robeson
I send out my voice and fold peoples warmly to
my bosom
I sow courage in myriad bleak places where it
is grown worn
My song kept this fire alight in the fiords of
Norway under the Nazis

for my power is never diminished
I pile volcanoes in the minds of Mississippi
sharecroppers
I engage continents
Beyond all bars you set I shall reach out
To tear life's glory down I shall reach out
To set life's crown upon mine own head with
mine own hand
Shall reach out and never forget the reckoning.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The Knicks Win a 'Customer'

IT USED TO BE that I'd rather see a college basketball doubleheader than a professional game. Since our sports "department" is somewhat smaller than that of the News or Mirror, the preference meant that I rarely saw the Knickerbockers. One can spend just so many nights of the week in the Garden, after all, and there had to be a choice. Basketball or hockey. Then college basketball or pro-basketball. . . .

Some of the readers liked the choice—most, I think. Others urged that we shift from the boys to the men, pointing out that the pro game was more skilled. Many youngsters, among others with no college loyalties or leanings, tended to follow the Knicks via radio, television and occasional cut-rate ticket visits, while CCNY, LIU and NYU left them lukewarm. The Knicks were the pros, in a league, against other cities, which made it more like the Dodgers, Giants and Yanks to follow, I suppose, though you need a tabulator to keep up with the standings.

Well, if I "had to do it all over again," and had to make the choice of coverage, it would still be CCNY's flaming and meaningful grand slam, LIU's precedent-busting teams and such over the pros. But times have changed. A lot of the verve has gone out of the college basketball program. And the Knickerbockers are not an uninteresting basketball team. In fact, I can see what some of the pro fans were driving at so unsuccessfully in past years. With less hoopla and megaphones, the play for pay men do put on a much superior brand of basketball to that of the best of the colleges. There can be no "iffing" here about which would win if they played. . . . Take the best college teams of last year, like Kansas and La Salle, and they would be meat on the table for the pros.

Rare is the college star who flashes into immediate pro stardom in basketball. As in football, the pros are the selected best, mature, with all the fundamentals solidly behind them, moving into a new level of play, and with the professional's true appreciation of team play over individual pyrotechnics, since they know balance and teamwork, not the game's high scorer, produce the victories that bring the playoff cash for the babies' shoes.

I remember the first time Ed Macauley came into the pros and I interviewed him on the difference. The tall young man from St. Louis put it something like this: "In college ball you can figure on any team you play having two or maybe three good players and some you don't have to worry about. Here you are up against five All-Americans every minute on the floor. Everybody knows what he's doing all the time. You don't see any aimless running around just for the sake of keeping moving. . . ."

•

DON'T GET THE IDEA that we have taken a full pendulum swing, will not report on the college high spots, and think everything is just wonderful with the pros—as if Ned Irish weren't still the tight-fisted boss of the Knicks, as if the schedule isn't much too long and gruelling.

But the Knicks, the ballplayers who go by that name, are something to see this year. As they cut down Mikan and company to size Thursday, the temptation was to say here is a championship team arrived as soon as they realized it themselves. There is balance, class, sizzling ballhandling, and while no single leaning tower of the Mikan size, good enough overall size given the other talents.

For an oddity in pro sports, there is almost something a little "New Yorkish" about the club too! Well, there are the McGuire brothers from Brooklyn, quarterback Dick, a feeding marvel, and tempestuous Al, a rousing fireball, a fine pair of typical enough New York Irish-American star athletes—the brilliantly consistent scoring star Max Zaslofsky, a Jewish star from out of Brownsville's teeming basketball crucible; Nat Clifton, the first Negro pro to break into the league; a couple of Long Islanders in "Doc" Vanderweghe and Carl Braun. . . .

The starting team of Zaslofsky (cheered to the echo in his first game since successfully holding out—as was Dick McGuire), the driving Vanderweghe, Clifton, Al McGuire and Gallatin, the solid man from a virtually unknown basketball school, put on a performance that broke the game open in a hurry. They were all great. Without any stationary pivot, they just ran, passed, dazzled and shot for keeps. Boryla, Braun and brother Dick came in later. Quite a team this could turn out to be.

By the way, Clair Bee, new coach of the Baltimore Bullets, was ringside getting acquainted with some of his future opponents. Asked him about that sports columnists' quote on Clifton having a long way to go before being a top pro and Clair fairly screamed: "What? If you know where you can find any more like him let me know! Watch who is the last one Joe pulls out of the starting five. . . ."

That was Clifton, of course. A top pro, one of the best of a team of top pros.

Well, folks, we'll be writing a little more about the Knicks this winter. . . .

•

$$$$ Dep't

Z. B. of Brooklyn sends a final installment of $20 to complete his promise of $40 "to help keep our only honest source of information going. . . . You are the people who are fighting our fight. Good luck."

A total of $31 comes in with a letter explaining "We decided to donate to the paper at our family circle meeting. We would like to credit it to Lester Rodney, who was practically the unanimous choice as our favorite writer on the paper. Rodney is in a class with the best of the Worker's writers of past and present, like Mike Gold, Joe North and others. We know some people don't read his column, because they think it is strictly sports, so we suggest the name of the column be changed to show the subject matter is not strictly sports. Best wishes. . . ."

(It is MOSTLY sports, isn't it? If it isn't it ought to be.)

Ten dollars comes with this breezy note from "Old Wobbly Past 60" of Jamaica: "Dear Rodney—I've been wanting to help too, for ever so many days, but yesterday's acknowledgments 'Compelled' me into working fast along these lines. So enclosed herewith is my 2 Vs and may we ever be V-ictorious in carrying on for the Workers' cause. Truth of the matter is I've sent 10 before for 'our Gurley,' and I'll dig up some more later."

Dorothy of New York sends $1.

Ted Tinsley Says

THE GREAT POLL

I recall a movie dealing with the life of Henry VIII in which that plump monarch gorged himself at the table and then threw large bones to the dogs which sniffed around his chair. These dogs bring me to the subject of large advertising agencies.

N. W. Ayer & Son is such an agency. It is always sniffing around capital's table, waiting for the big bone, and snarling at the people outside.

In a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post this agency published a full-page ad to convince the public that people will not believe there is such a thing as "excess profits" once they know the facts. The ad claims that two questions were asked of the same group of people.

First question: "A broom company made 100 million brooms one year and a profit of one million dollars on them. Next year it made the same number of brooms, but doubled the price on each broom. This gave it a profit of two million dollars. Would you call this additional profit 'excess profit'?"

Ninety-six percent of the people polled answered "Yes."

Second question: "A broom company made 100 million brooms one year and a profit of one million dollars on them. Next year it made 200 million brooms and a profit of two million dollars. Would you call this additional profits 'excess profit'?"

Seventy-three percent of the people polled answered "No."

Then the ad tells us that the excess profits tax, phony as it is, is really a tax on growth.

If N. W. Ayer & Son can ask questions of me, I can ask questions of them.

First question: Why don't you tell us who was in this mysterious group of people whom you polled?

Second question: Is it true that you polled broom manufacturers and their close friends and relatives?

Third question: Do you carry the accounts of any broom manufacturers?

Fourth question: When the company made 200,000,000 brooms and a profit of $2,000,000, isn't it true that these were made with the same number of workers paid the same wages as the previous year when the company made 100,000,000 brooms and a profit of $1,000,000?

Fifth question: Isn't this speed-up?

Sixth question: Isn't speed-up the same as a wage-cut?

Seventh question: Didn't N. W. Ayer & Son, an ad agency, used to run a lot of ads showing that the only way to reduce prices was for workers to produce more?

Eighth question: Since the workers in the broom factory doubled the number of brooms in one year, why didn't the price of brooms come down?

Ninth question: How much of the workers' money does N. W. Ayer & Son have lying around that it can toss it away on expensive ads like this?

Next week I shall bring you the results of a poll proving that mice are nutritious and delicious. The poll was conducted among a representative group of cats.

Nazi-Type Geography Alarms Educators

ATLANTIC CITY.

A NAZI-TYPE lesson in political geography was presented to the New Jersey Council of geography teachers at a gathering held with the New Jersey Education Association convention last week.

The geography-for-war lesson came from George T. Renner, professor of education at Columbia University, who said that if American military leaders had had a better understanding of geography, the Korean war "could have been ended within five months" with, of course, an American victory.

Renner related knowledge of geography with suggestions for better military use of terrain. He even suggested specific areas where he would have built artillery emplacements and fortifications. He claimed that if certain paratroop operations had been carried out in the first week of the war, all river crossings could have been dominated by the U. S. military.

In a chauvinistic and reactionary attack on the equally reactionary Marshall Plan, Renner said: "How many of them (the American people) know that most of the several countries which are receiving Marshall Plan aid from us have sharply increased their birth rate. In short, we are getting for our money more people and more industro-geographic problems rather than more military security concerning which most Americans know practically nothing."

The brazen plan to militarize geography lessons shocked many educators, who recognized this as a demand to teach Jersey and all school children a transplanted version of Hitler geopolitics, only this time for American military adventures.

Bus Fare Hike to 15 Cents Asked

Application for a fare increase from 10 cents to 15 cents was filed Saturday by the New York City Omnibus Corp. with the Board of Estimate. The threat ostensibly was made to answer the CIO Transport Workers Union's Dec. 1 strike deadline for a 40-hour week and a 25-cent hourly pay boost. But behind this fare rise move is a conspiracy by private bus lines and the city itself—to force a general citywide 15-cent fare in time for the 1953 Legislature, which is to vote on a fiscal program being worked out by Gov. Dewey's aides and Impellitteri's advisors.

The New York City Omnibus Corp. is one of the nine private lines carrying 3,000,000 daily passengers in Manhattan, Bronx and Queens.

The Mayor is anxious to hold off a 15-cent fare until creation of the Transit Authority which is expected to be recommended to the Legislature. Such an Authority will boost the fare to 17 cents and eventually to 21 cents as was evidenced in discussions at the legislative sessions early this year. The Mayor feels that the Authority would give him an "out" in the 1953 mayoralty campaign.

Hear Assault Case Against Teacher Today

The case of Henry Calcagno, public school teacher, on charge of assault of a pupil, is being continued today at 11 a.m. at Bronx Magistrate's Court, Room 305, at 161 St. and Third Ave.

The charge against Calcagno, a a teacher of P. S. 107 at Seward and Cross Aves., was brought by Mrs. Harrison Pope, 1700 Lafayette Ave., Bronx, who accused the teacher of injuring her son, Lloyd, 12 years old.

Mrs. Pope submitted evidence by Dr. A. P. Feingold, of 1006 Union Ave., that Lloyd had sustained a sub-conjunctival hemmorrhage of his left eye and a left ruptured ear drum with loss of hearing of about 50 percent.

History of CPUSA

Several five-session classes introducing the study of William Z. Foster's History of the Communist Party of the United States will begin next week that the Jefferson School of Social Science, meeting once a week on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday or Friday night.

This course on Foster's new book is one of 10 short-term "Post-Election Courses" beginning next week in the fields of economics, politics, history, psychology, philosophy and the arts.

Class admission cards may be purchased at the Jefferson School, 16 St. and Sixth Ave.

Furriers Hit Tax Persecution of Anti-Fascists

The executive board of seven locals representing 6,500 members of the Fur Jointt Board, have forwarded a resolution to President Truman urging that the Bureau of Internal Revenue be stopped from attacking the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. The resolution stated that the attempt of the Bureau to collect $307,000 in back taxes for the period 1942-1949 is "sheer political persecution."

It pointed out that that the Committee had been granted tax exemption by the President's War Relief Control Board, and that all funds had been expended for relief and rehabilitation.

The resolution was adopted by the executive boards of Locals 61, 64, 80, 85, 150 and 165.

San Juan Deportation Hearing Tomorrow

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born announced yesterday that Herman Englander, New York attorney, will fly to Puerto Rico to cooperate with attorneys there in defense of Srta. Edunia Ramirez de Carrion Mirabel.

Srta. Ramirez has had deportation proceedings initiated against her by the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service and hearings in her case are scheduled for Tuesday at San Juan.

A native of Cuba, and married to a Puerto Rican, Srta. Ramirez, her husband and two children came to Ponce, Puerto Rico, on Feb. 23, 1950 for permanent residence. Srta. Ramirez had her Cuban passport and entered legally to establish permanent residence.

On Dec. 13, 1951, two agnets of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service arrested Mrs. Ramirez at her home. He was released on $2,000 bail. The warrant of arrest stated that he was arrested for deportaiton because she is "an alien who was a member of the Communist Party of a foreign state . . to wit: Partido Socialicta Popular" of Cuba.

FLA. JURY CLEARS SHERIFF WHO KILLED WM. SHEPPARD

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 16.—A sheriff who shot and killed one Negro and wounded another on the eve of their new tral in the Groveland "rape" frameup has been cleared by a Federal Grand Jury here.

The jury, charged by Judge Bryan Simpson to inquire if Sheriff Willis V. McCall and his deputy, J.L. Yates, had deprived Samuel Sheppard and Lee Irvin of their civil rights of a trial by jury, reported it had voted a no-true-bill.

Sheriff McCall had ordered Sheppard and Irvin out of a car while transporting them from the State Prison Warm at Raiford to Tavares the night before preliminary trial hearings on their case. The retrial had been ordered by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Sheriff McCall then shot the two men down, while they were in chains, killing Sheppard and wounding Irvin. The facts were related by Irvin after he was found lying on the ground, where he had been left by the sheriff.

PROTEST TAMPERING WITH MAILED XMAS PEACE CARD

Are the United States mails no longer safe for messages of peace?

It would seem so. For on Monday, Nov. 10, a piece of art work, the drawing for a Christmas card, showing three children lifting their delighted arms to greet the dove of peace, was deposited in the mail box, addressed to the printer by American Women for Peace.

The envelope arrived, in normal condition, but when the printer opened the envelope he found that the drawing, and the paper with the letterhead of American Women for Peace, in which it was wrapped, had been torn in two.

American Women for Peace, shocked at this violation of freedom of communications, in a letter of protest to the U. S. Postmaster of New York, wrote, after relating the incident:

"We call upon you to take all measures possible to ascertain who among the employes of the U. S. Post Office is guilty of tampering with the mails, and to take appropriate action to bring him to justice."

The peace organization is also urging others to protest to the Postmaster. It adds that the Christmas card has been re-drawn, taken by hand to the printer, and will be on sale at the office of the American Women for Peace, 257 Seventh Ave., on Friday.

Urge Mayor Act On Firetraps

Action on greedy landlords who profit from firetraps was urged yesterday by the Manhattan Tenants Councils, in a wire to Mayor Impellitteri. The wire, signed by Estelle Quin, executive secretary of the council, told the Mayor:

"Mr. and Mrs. William Terry, Negro couple, burned to death at 175 Monroe St., Brooklyn, yesterday.

"How long is it going to take the City Administration to take action and punish rent-gouging landlords who profit by fires and deaths of Negro and Puerto Rican people.

"Our organization presented a program to you Oct. 27, on Rent Control, Department of Housing and Buildings, and need for low rent public housing. Urge speedy effective attention."

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Coming

CIVIL RIGHTS Holiday Bazaar at 77 Fifth Ave., Friday, Nov. 21st, 4-12 p.m., Sat., Nov. 22nd, 1-11 p.m., Sun. Nov. 23rd, 1-11 p.m.

CLEMENCY RALLY

Hear:

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November 30

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Write to President Truman

Tell him:

Save the Rosenbergs!

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The Garment Labor Peace Committee invites you to a

RALLY FOR PEACE IN KOREA NOW

Wed. Eve., Nov. 19th

Yugoslav-American Hall

405 W. 41st St.

Guest Speakers:

Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson

Mr. Albert Pezzati

Entertainment: Leon Bibb

6:30 P.M. — Adm. 50¢

GI's WANT EISENHOWER TO SEE HORROR OF KOREA

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

The following is a press association account from the western front in Korea, as wired on Nov. 14:

KOREA.—When President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower comes to Korea, the riflemen in this bunker hope he will come right up to the front lines to see for himself "the bad part" of the Korean war.

"A month of this," said Pfc. Frederick J. Kling, 21, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., "will put you in a straitjacket. You got nothing to live for."

Kling and pals have been on this hill for 18 days.

That's long enough to engrave on their minds forever the "bad part" of the war they'd like Eisenhower to see.

"Like that communications trench out there," Cpl. Robert Murphy, 22, of Baltimore, said. He gestured at a trench blocked with bodies.

"Go out there after you eat and you throw up," he said. "There's leg bones, hip bones and everything out there. Couple of days ago we dug up another body; some guy from Massachusetts."

The "bad part" of the war also includes the men who have cracked up on this hill in the past 18 days:

Sgt. James Cleverly, of Sutton, Vt., told about a tough ex-ranger.

"He'd just come back form the raid," he said. "Was all right out there on the raid. Then he had to carry a body back. I guess that got him. It took three of us to hold him down. We tied him up with phone wire.

Those are a few of the "bad parts" these men want Eisenhower to see. They want him to understand what the sweating out of shells and patrolling day after day and night after night with death constantly at your shoulder can do to a man in Korea.

They're afraid the "brass" will keep Eisenhower far in the rear.

"I think all the people that come, over here only see the good part," said Pfc. Clark V. Mills of Harrisburg, Pa. "They stay back there with all the brass. Ike should spend a night out here."

This raised an argument over risks that might face the President-elect.

Mills finally conceded:

"Well, he should at least talk to the guys on the line instead of the guys in the rear with three hot meals a day."

None of them had any idea what Eisenhower could do about ending the war. But they are unanimous on one point:

"Tell him to fix the point system so a man knows when he's going home," they said. "And tell him we like Ike—if he can get us out of here."

THEATRE RALLY

To Secure Clemency for the Rosenbergs

with

Morris Carnovsky — Milroy Ingram
Howard Da Silva — John T. McManus
Virginia Downing — Al Moss
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